# Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XL. ] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5th, 1829. [ NUMBER 2,044.


## Notice is hereby Given.

THAT at one P. M. on Tuesday the 11th of August will be put up for Sale at the Office of the ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL in six separate Lots the undermentioned supplies required for the Gun Carriage Department subject to the approval of the Agent; the same to be lodged in the Commissariat Depôt on Colaba, free of all Charges.

Other Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

| | PIECES. |
|---|---|
| Calicut joists of 5 inches Square from 14 to 16 feet in length | 500 |
| | LOGS. |
| Assonnuddy Timber | 500 |
| Bassem....Ditto | 500 |
| Foolpady...Ditto | 300 |
| Chundvey..Ditto | 200 |
| Tarrapooree and Danoo Crooked Timber | 600 |

F. RYBOT,
ACT. 1ST ASST. COM. GEN.

BOMBAY,
1st ASST. COM. GEN'S. OFFICE,
*25th July*, 1829.

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ज्याहिर खबर दिल्हि जाते ऐसिजे मनक्यारयजू डिपार्टमेन्ट यांस खालि लिहिलेलि लाकडें पाहिजेत ति मंगळवारिं आगष्टचे ११ वं तारखेस थकवाजतां दुपारिं आसिसष्टेन् कमिसारि जनराल यांचे अफिसांत लिलावांत घेलु साहालाटांत विकिलिं जातिल ग नक्यारयजूचे यजेन्ट यांस पसन्न प डतिल असिं दिल्हि पाहेजेत व ति मजुरि न मागतां खुलाब्यांत कमिसारिचे डिपार्टांत ठेवावि लेलावांचे वेळेस आणखि क रार समजविले जातिल

५०० कालिकीटि बरोद ५ इंचें समचौरस १२४ पासुन २६ फुटि लांब
५०० आसुर्नदि लाकडें सेट
५०० वसइ—कित्ता
३०० फुलवाडि—कित्ता
२०० घणदेवि—कित्ता
६०० तारापुरि आणि डाणुचि वां कडीं लाकडें

थेफ रैबोट
आकटिंग फस्ट
आसिसष्टेनट् कमिसारि
मुबइ यथिल फस्ट आसिसष्टे नट कमिसारि जनरालचें अफिस
ता॥ २५ विं जुलइ १८२९

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## TO LET.

A HOUSE pleasantly situated on Colaba, Containing three Verandas three Bed Rooms and Dining Hall, Pan[illegible]d Servants Room, with various out Buildings lately Repaired.

RENT 65 RUPEES PER MONTH.

For particulars apply to Capt. SCOTT Colaba.

(c) *Bombay, August 5th*, 1829.

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THIS DAY
Wednesday 5th August,
## FRITH
## Bomanjee and Co.
WILL SELL
*BY PUBLIC AUCTION.*

AN Invoice of new music for the Piano —Harp—Guitar and Flute, comprizing the usual assortment.

THEY WILL ALSO SELL,

Cutcha Cloths—Cotton Handfs. Table Cloths, Cotton Stockings—Glass-ware—Foolscap Paper—Oil Cloth, Soda water an assortment of Elegant Plated ware, Consisting of Tea Pots—Cruit Stands—Curry Dishes &c. &c. and a few Work Boxes.

And on WEDNESDAY next the 12 Inst.

An Invoice of very superior Town made HARNESS AND SADDLERY, particulars of which will hereafter appear.

*Nesbit Lane, 5th, July*, 1829.

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## FOR SALE
*ON COMMISSION*
AT
## *Frith Bomanjee & Co's*

A PLATE CHEST, elegantly fitted up for a small family, the Spoons and Forks are of the Wellington Pattern and all the articles are of first rate workmanship, a list of the Contents may be seen at the Rooms of the advertisers.

ALSO.

A new Lady's Saddle with cover complete Rs 125.

And a General assortment of Carriages Buggies &c.

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## Carbonal's Claret.
## *Frith Bomanjee & Co.*

HAVE just received per "*Annandale*" a Consignment of the above Wine, direct from Messrs. Carbonel and Son, which they will dispose of at 45 Rupees per Dozen 1st Growth.
30 " " " 2d "

The above is strongly recommended by the shippers N. B. All orders for this Wine must be accompanied by Cash, or reference for payment.

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## *Frith Bomanjee & Co.*
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
*FOR SALE*

A SMALL parcel of Fresh PERSIAN TOBACCO @ per lb. Rs 1, in quantities not less than 5 lbs.

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## Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BEG to notify, that the interest of Mr. JOHN ROBERT REID, in their Firm has ceased.

*Bombay, 5th August*, 1829.

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## *Notice is Hereby Given.*

THAT the interest and responsibility of MR. JAMES JOHNSTON in our firm Ceased on the 17th day of November 1828,

PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

BOMBAY,
*5th August*, 1829.

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## *A CARD.*

THOMAS McCARTHY Esq. continues to receive Pupils in the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY, near Breach Candy.—Terms as per former Advertisements.

*Crow's Nest, Breach Candy, 5th August*, 1829.

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## *Higgs and Briggs*
WILL SELL
*BY AUCTION*
To-Morrow the 6th Instant.
## PIECE GOODS,

COMPRISING Europe Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Dimity, Blankets &c.

## GLASS-WARE,

Consisting of Cut Tumblers, Finger Glasses, Butter Pots, Plain Spare Shades, Plated Cruit Stands, Rose Water Sprinklers, and a few unclaimed Lots, with a variety of other articles.

*Meadows Street, 5th August*, 1829.

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## *Higgs and Briggs*
WILL SELL
*BY AUCTION*
To-morrow the 6th Instant.
## *EUROPE*
## SILVER PLATE &c.

CONSISTING of Table Dessert and Tea Spoons; Table and Dessert Forks; Teapots, Gravy and Milk Spoons, together with Sets of Ivory handle Table Knives and Forks, also Elegant French Flower Vases, Ladies Gauze Dresses, Boxes of artificial Flowers, Books, &c.

Likewise to be sold without reserve a Reflecting CIRCLE by SIMS.

*Meadows Street, 5th August*, 1829.

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## *Higgs and Briggs*
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
*ON COMMISSION,*

A FRESH Supply of Excellent Bengal Buggy Harness, together with Hood and Harness Hides; also a few pairs of Gentlemen's neat made Pumps, which they can sell at the following low prices, Viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Buggy Harnesss | 80 Rs per Set |
| Black & Brown harness hides | 14 Rs each |
| Buggy hood Do | 7 Rs Ditto. |
| Gentleman's Pumps | 4 Rs pr pair. |

*Meadows Street, 5th August*, 1829.

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## BENGAL
## *PROVIDENT SOCIETY.*

PURSUANT to the 20th Regulation of the above Society, Notice is hereby given, that the First Class will expire on the 31st December 1829, after which date persons residing at Bombay interested therein, are requested to present satisfactory proof, of their existence at the Office of Messrs. SAUNDERS AND Co. producing at the same time the Certificate of the Office and legal proof of their identity, to enable them to receive the Dividend which will then be due. Persons failing to prove their claims within two years from the above date will be excluded from the benefits of the fund

(Signed) PALMER & CO,
*Secty's. Bengal Provident Society.*

CALCUTTA,
*22nd January*, 1829.

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## *ON SALE*
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
## *Messrs. Adam, Skinner & Co.*

| | |
|---|---|
| SHERRY Wine in Butts at | Rs 760 per Butt. |
| Ditto in Hhds | 400 per Hhd. |
| Do. in 3 Doz. and 6 Doz. Chests | 20 per Doz. |
| Port Wine in 6 Doz. Chests | 18 Ditto. |
| Claret in 3 & 6 Doz. Chests | 25 to 30 do. |
| Brandy old Cognac in Casks of 120 Gallon @ 2½ per gallon. | |

*Bombay, 5th August*, 1829.

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## Mr. T. P. MacVeigh.

HAVING this day retired from the BAKERY, begs leave to return his most grateful thanks for the very liberal Patronage and support which he has for a period of seven years so uniformly received.—

MR. M. respectfully begs to solicit a continuance of the same in behalf of MR. F. LEGGETT to whom he has assigned over all his right to, and interest in, the Bakery:—MR. LEGGETT will continue to conduct the business on the same Terms as it has hitherto been carried on.—

BOMBAY,
31ST JULY, 1829.

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## Francis Leggett.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that in Partnership with CHARLES TROTTER he will from the 1st of August carry on the Bakery hitherto conducted by MR. MAC VEIGH; and they beg to assure them that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to give every possible satisfaction to those who may favour them with their Orders.—

The business will be conducted on the same Terms as it has hitherto been, and a continuance of the liberal support with which it has for some years been favoured is respectfully solicited.—

BOMBAY,
31ST JULY 1829.

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## *Nowrojee Nasserwanjee Moody.*

BEGS most respectfully to announce to his Customers and the Public in general that he has purchased a part of the superior and extensive investment of the H. C. Ship *Atlas*, Captain HINE, recently arrived, and which he has, exposed for Sale at his Shop opposite Messrs. WOOLER AND Co. Consisting of the following superior engravings viz. India Proofs of His Most Gracious Majesty George the Fourth with Grand Eagle Portfolios, Temple of Jupiter, (by J. G. Moon;) Duncan Grey, Lord Eldon, Sir Roger de Coverly, the Duke of Wellington, Westall's Market day, the Pugilists, the Duellists, Bishop Heber, Executions Militaires, Belshazzar's feast, the Deluge, Alfred in the Neatherd's Cottage &c. &c. &c. (all from Colnaghi's in Pall Mall East) with many more too numerous to specify in this advertisement, but to the inspection of which the advertiser invites his customers and the Public.

N. N. M. has also for sale superior Wines and shop articles, &c. together with one pair of elegantly finished double barrelled Pistols with highly improved Percussion locks from the respectable house of Mortimer and Co.

*Bombay, 5th August*, 1829.

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## *Advertisement.*

### Jehanjier Nasserwanjee and Co's House.

BEG to inform their Customers, Friends, &c. that they have lately purchased and have opened for sale at their Shop, opposite to Government House, the following Articles viz.

Chandeliers very rich and of the newest fashions of 10, 8 and 6 lights.
Dinner Sets of Gilt Stone China.
Breakfast do. do. do.

*Bombay, 5th August*, 1829.

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FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, a few remaining copies of the Trial, of

## CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,
H. C. MARINE,
## PRICE 5 RUPEES.

# FOR SALE.

A SETT of Sir Walter Scott's Prose and Poetical Works complete in 7 Vols. 8vo. B'ds.
Lord Byron's complete Works 1 Vols. 8vo..... } B'ds
Moore's Do. Do. 1 Vol. 8vo }
With Portraits of each Author.
Price Rs. 250.

TERMS CASH.

Apply to the PRINTER of the Bombay Gazette.

*Bombay 5th August*, 1829.


## Supreme Court.

ECCLE. SIDE.

In the Goods of VERTENESS SIMON late of Bombay Armenian Merchant deceased.

MARIAN VERTENESS SIMON (Widow) of Bombay Armenian Inhabitant.....PETITIONER.

APPLICATION having been made to this Hon'ble Court that all and Singular the Goods and Chattles of the above deceased, be granted to the abovenamed Petitioner, the lawful Widow, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—dated this 4th day of August 1829.

BROWN,
PETITIONER'S PROCTOR.

## Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES THOMAS deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indias, on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Register of the said Court, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 28th day of July 1829.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCTOR,

## Notices.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, the following Printed Works, Forms, &c.

| | Rs | qr. |
|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829..... | 5 | " |
| Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Hf. Bd.... | 7 | " |
| Articles of War..... | 5 | " |
| Ship's Articles on Royal Paper.. | 2 | " |
| Respondentia Bonds each..... | 1 | " |
| Policies of Insurance do..... | 1 | " |
| Sheet Almanac for 1829..... | 1 | " |
| Bills of Exchange, per sett.... | " | 2 |
| Interest Bonds do..... | " | 2 |
| Bills of Lading do..... | " | 2 |
| Powers of Attorney, each..... | " | 2 |

LETTER PRESS PRINTING neatly executed, on moderate terms.

*Bombay, Gazette Office, 5th August*, 1829.


FOR SALE
*at the Gazette Office.*
The 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Parts of Maryat's
*CODE OF SIGNALS,*
For the Merchant's Service.

LITHOGRAPHED on fine English letter paper, from the latest London Edition, the numbers carried up to 9876.

*IN A VERY NEAT BINDING,*
PRICE RUPEES TEN.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithographed copies of the
**REVISED TARIFF,**
And tables of the value of Currency, receivable in payment of the Bombay Customs.

*Passage to London,*
THE NEW SHIP
*ANNANDALE,*
BURTHEN 400 TONS,
*WILLIAM FERGUSSON,*
MASTER.

TO Sail in all August; has good accommodation for a few passengers. Apply to the MASTER on board, or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

*Rampart Row, 5th August*, 1829.

*For Madras & Calcutta*
THE SHIP
*WILLIAM MONEY,*
824 TONS REGISTER.
*CATAIN W. B. FULCHER.*

WILL leave Bombay on the 25th Inst. for the above Ports, for Freight and Passage; apply to the COMMANDER, Meadows Street, or to BOMANJEE HORMASJEE.

*Bombay, 5th August*, 1829.

*For Passage to Colombo, Port Louis and London.*
THE FIRST CLASS SHIP
*VALLEYFIELD,*
OF 400 TONS,
*THOMAS JOHNSON,*
COMMANDER.

HAS good accommodations for a few Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for the above ports about the 20th Instant. For particulars apply to Captain JOHNSON at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

*Bombay, 5th August*, 1829.

For Freight and Passengers to London,
*THE FINE TEAK SHIP*
HERO OF MALOWN,
OF 500 TONS.
*J. L. STUDD (OF THE H. C. S.)*
COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has superior accommodation for Passengers; carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London in all September.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO., at whose Office plans of the Cabins may be seen.

*Bombay, 5th August*, 1829,

For Passage to London.
THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP
*CHILDE HAROLD*
OF 600 TONS.
*W. W. WEST R. N.*
COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched in all September. This Ship has superior accommodation for passengers. Plans of her Cabins may be seen on application at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.,

*Bombay, 5th August*, 1829.


## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign J. Burnett, 1st Gr. Regt.
Lieut. G. Thornton, 19th Regt.
Lieut. E. Hunt, 1st Gr. Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. G. Thornton, 19th Regt.
Lieut. Donnelly, 1st Gr. Regt.
Lieut. Lewis, 22d Regt.
Lieut. E. Hunt, 1st Gr. Regt.

## SHIPPING REPORT.

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 2d.—Brig Harriet, (Free Trader), Wm. Macfarlan, Master from Liverpool, 31st March.

Do.—French Brig LeHebe, John Goyean, Master from Bordeaux.

3d.—Ship Edward, James Gilbert, Master from New South Wales, 1st June

*Passengers per Brig LeHebe.*—Mr. Davielle de Rouen.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 31st—The Hon'ble Company's Ship General Kyd, Samuel Serle, Captain to China.

Ditto—Do.—Ship Sloop of War Elphinstone, F. W. Greer, Esq. Com., to Persian Gulph.

Aug. 1st.—Ship Fergusson, J. S. Groves, Master to China.

Ditto—Do.—Barque Fifeshire (Free Trader), W. J. Crawley, Master to Ceylon.

3d.—Ship Lady Feversham, (Free Trader), Stephenson Fillerby, Master to London.

*Passengers by General Kyd.*—Aqui, Chinese.

*By Lady Feversham*—Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Curnin, Miss Fitz Gerald, Mr. Curnin, Capt. Donnelly, Cornet Prescott, Mr. Kennedy and 10 Children.

*SHIPS LOADING.*

ENGLISH.—Janet for London; Annandale for London; H. C. S. Atlas for China; Helen China; Exmouth for Madras and Calcutta; Samdany for Bengal; Shaul Hamed for Malay Coast; and Discovery for Persian Gulph.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. SHIPS—Atlas.
FREE TRADERS—Annandale, Janet, Curier, Valleyfield, Exmouth, Turnus, William Money, Neptune, Harriet, and Edward.
COUNTRY SHIPS—Carron, Glenelg, Discovery Shaul Hamed and Cumberland.
FRENCH.—La Cecilia, Deligence, and Hebe.
ARAB—Monsory.
H. C. CRUIZERS.—Palinurus, Coote, Tigris, Thetis, and Amherst,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.—At Magagon, on the 31st Ult. Charles Douglas, youngest Son, of Capt. F. Rybot aged 12 months.

## Original.

### Mr. MORLEY'S CASE.

*TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

SIR.

An attention to other business has prevented my earlier notice of the letter of NEGATOR published in the Courier of the 25th ultimo.

I must premise that my remarks on the evidence and other proceedings on the trial of MR. MORLEY rest on memory,—there however is no danger that the public will be misled by a mistaken statement of mine, as it is probable that Negator has the means of publishing literal transcripts from that trial.

There was no evidence in support of the 2d article of the 2d instance, except that of the Marine Store-keeper, who deposed that when he and the Purser were alone at his office (i. e. the office opposite the Court house, on the 18th August, he shewed the Purser a sample of the biscuit intended for the Coote. Therefore, there was the evidence of the Purser on the one side and the evidence of the Marine Store-keeper on the other side, and according to Martial law and every other law administered under the British dominions, the Prisoner had a right to an acquittal on that article. It was in this respect that a most serious injury was done to the Prisoner by the Judge Advocate General, in his speech in reply, when he impressed on the Members of the Court a construction of part of the defence, which was erroneous, and in the highest degree improbable; that is, that the defence corroborated the evidence of the Marine Store-keeper with respect to the sample. The duty of a Judge Advocate General to the public is more calm and dispassionate than that of an Attorney General,—because the false constructions and exaggerations of an Attorney General are immediately corrected by the wisdom and authority of the Judge on the Bench. Negator seems disposed not to question this doctrine, but denies that there was an erroneous construction of the defence, and to prove it he introduces into the columns of the Courier a variety of phrases that are scarcely intelligible to those who attended the trial. There was a plain and decisive vindication of the Judge Advocate General which could not have been unknown to Negator, it was, to publish the part of the defence alluded to, and also the commentary upon it. With those extracts before them, the public would be able to form a just judgment betwen the Judge Advocate General and me. The door of repentance is still open to Negator, he can publish those extracts and satisfy the public that the commentary was a dispassionate and fair construction of the defence. A vindication by that publication can alone satisfy the community. Negator in explanation to the commentary, of the Judge Advocate General, insists on a reason which is a strange departure from the evidence of experience. He says as in the Judge Advocate General's opinion, the cause of the prisoner was a desperate one, he was not much surprised that Mr. Morley had availed himself of an argument that might possibly assist in evincing the badness of the biscuit, under the hopes that its tendency at the same time to prove his having seen a sample of it previous to the 19th August might escape attention—" A more wild and extravagent opinion could not have occurred to the Judge Advocate General. The evidence of the badness of the biscuit was unanswerable. The Purser's Steward proved that on the 19th August at the Slip office, the biscuit was objected to by the Purser, because it was bad.—Captain Betham proved that the Purser on the 19th August, while the biscuit was at the Slip office, reported to him, that the biscuit was bad, and in consequence that he ordered him to take only one month's supply, and that he also reported the badness of the biscuit to the Gentleman who then exercised the functions of the Superintendant of the Marine, Dr. Behan proved that the day after the Coote left the Harbour, that is, the 22d August, he reported to Captain Betham the biscuit was unwholesome for the crew. Lieutenant Lowe the 1st Lieutenant of the Coote proved that on the 22d August the crew complained to him that the biscuit was bad, and which complaint on the same day he reported to Captain Betham. Lieutenant Warry the 2d Lieutenant and Dr. Behan proved that on the 22d August they and the Master, the Gunner and the Boatswain were ordered to survey the biscuit, which they did, and on the same day they, made a written report to Captain Betham in the following words," Most of the bread is old and mouldy and the whole is so coarse that grains of dholl may be picked out,—it has been eaten by rats or other vermin and the greater part is full of weavels, and it was in this state sent on the board the evening before the Ship sailed,—upon the whole it is our opinion that it is by no means fit or wholesome food for the men to eat." The Secretary to the Marine Board proved that 300 pounds weight of the biscuit of the Coote, which had been landed at Bassadore, was sold there by order of Captain Maughan, then the senior officer in the Gulph, for more than five rupees and less than six rupees. The Prisoner had declared in his written defence that he intended to call the whole of the Members of the Committee of Survey,—but towards the close of the examination of Dr. Behan the Judge Advocate General addressed the prisoner, and said that there was no occasion for him to call more witnesses of the badness of the biscuit, as he had no witnesses to contradict those of the Prisoner, and in consequence the Master, the Gunner and the Boatswain were not examined to that point. It was a most lamentable departure from the instruction, of experience, and of the motives of human actions which it furnished, for the Judge Advocate General to be of opinion, that to fortify the evidence of the badness of the biscuit, the Prisoner should in his defence have inserted a single sentence or word that by the most distorted construction was an admission that he had been shewn the sample sworn to by the Marine Storekeeper.

Negator says. The place was immaterial, as the point in issue was merely whether or not Mr. Morley had seen a sample of it, on that date." According to Negator the evidence of the Prisoner that he had not seen a sample of the biscuit at the Marine store-keeper's office, was falsified by evidence that he had seen a sample of it at some other place. Such is the deliberate reasoning of Negator, and false reasoning can no farther go.

Negator however insists that besides the Marine Store-keeper there were two witnesses swore that a sample of the biscuit had been shown to Mr. Morley, at the Marine Store-keepers, office, before the 19th August. He says, that he (the Prisoner) had seen a sample of the biscuit on the 18th August was proved to the satisfaction of the Court by two clerks of the slip office, an office of the Marine Store-keeper) whose evidence was corroborated by the circumstance of Mr. Morley having been at the Slip office on that day after the biscuit had been brought there, though this last fact Mr. Morley unsuccessfully attempted to disprove on his defence." The greater part of these assertions are a lamentable illustration of Negator's erroneous construction of evidence. The two persons were a Parsee from the bakery and the 2d Purvoe from the Slip-office. They were called as witnesses in reply,—they were admitted to contradict the Purser's steward who had sworn, that the bags of biscuit were not at the Slip-office till the 19th August,—they swore that the bags of biscuit were at the Slip-office on the 18th August, and that Mr. Morley saw that the bags of biscuit were there. Nor did Mr. Morley successfully or unsuccessfully attempt to disprove that he was at the Slip-office on the 18th August. The Prisoner called the Master and another witness to prove that the bags of biscuit were not at the Slip-office on the 18th August, and it so happened that they were entirely ignorant upon the subject. I expect that Negator will justify his assertion of these most important matters of fact by the publication of the evidence of the two Purvoes referred to by him and of the two witnesses for the Prisoner.

The most extraordinary doctrine and reasoning still remains for exhibition,—it is such as probably never before was avowed to the public. Negator says "I will add another question put by the Judge Advocate to Mr. Morley himself on the same trial (i. e. on Captain Betham's trial) which will still more decisively prove the erroneousness of Philo's assertion Previous to then receiving it (the 18th August) had you any knowledge of the kind and quality of the biscuit preparing for the Coote. To which he replied, no,—I had not

It was with reference to this last question and answer, that the observation occurred in "the reply on which Philo thus animadverts, "the assertion of the Judge Advocate General respecting the admission in the defence was incorrect, and ought not to have been made by him." But this observation was only an incidental remark, which was intended to point out the general falsity of the testimony given by Mr. Morley on Commander Betham's trial, and not adduced as applicable to any particular averment contained in this Instance of the charge." Negator does not perceive the tendency of that paragraph, and the injury it does to the Judge Advocate General. The question and answer referred to formed no part of the proceedings on the trial of Mr. Morley, except from the principle of law that required the whole of his evidence on Captain Betham's trial to be laid before the Court. The Judge Advocate General did not venture to assign falshood on the answer to that question, nor did he intimate in his opening speech, or in any part of the trial previous to his speech in reply, that the answer referred to was false. So that the Prisoner was subjected to that heavy accusation from the Judge Advocate General without ever having had the slightest opportunity to disprove it; and as soon as the Judge Advocate General had adopted that erroneous assumption of falshood, he applied it to prove the general falsity of the testimony on Captain Betham's trial. I commit the con-


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on 28 June, 2017

[redacted]ject of the Judge Advocate General, as ex-[redacted]ined and avowed by Negator, to the re[redacted]tion, of a wise and just public. There [redacted]n obvious and decisive vindication of [redacted]wer; it was this, that the Prisoner [redacted]e supposed that the Judge Ad-[redacted]tended to include in his en-[redacted]h only a few days before [redacted]nt of the Marine had declared [redacted]e to his dogs, and of which [redacted]keeper said, he was surpri-[redacted]e supposed that he w uld [redacted]o the Coote. I refer to the [redacted]in Betham.

[redacted]quest Negator to enquire of the Judge Advocate General, whether he has ever heard of a defence published (not in the Nwspape s) in Bombay in 1823, imputing error to the late Court of the Recorder, and he will then find [redacted]there was no occasion to feel or express surprise at error being imputed to the Judge Advocate General.—

PHILO.

*Bombay, 3d August* 1829.

## COTTON TRADE.

*To the* EDITOR *of the* BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,

In my former letters, I noticed the many advantages which would accrue, to India, & Great Britain, were the growth of Cotton brought to that degree of advancement in this country, which would give it a fair competetion in the British Market:—that the reverse is the fact at present, we have only to examine the periodical Statements of the Cotton Market in great Britain, to be satisfied.

The imports of Cotton into the Liverpool market for one week, ending the 7th of March, 1829, were, 15,674 bags; and the sales effected during the same period were 11,760 bags, varying in price from 17¼*d* to 3¼*d* per pound. Of this quantity, only 60 bags were Surat Cotton, which sold from 3½*d* to 4 pence, per pound. The same week American Sea Islands (Georgian,) and Orleans Cotton sold from 10½*d* to 17¼*d* per pound. Upland American, from 9*d*. to 10*d*. Egyptian 6*d*. to 7 pence per pound. The imports of Cotton into Liverpool for the week, ending the 11th of April last, amounted to, 39,856 bags, with little difference in the prices from the preceding quotations:—Surat Cotton selling for 3½*d* to 4⅞*d* per pound. These results of the market are sufficient to shew that Cotton, the growth of India, is almost excluded from the British Market;—hence the low rate of exchange with England;—and, hence the very great, almost insuperable, difficulty the East India Company have in making investments in Cotton to meet their Political, and other heavy charges, in England.

The following is a Statement of the annual importations of India Cotton Wool, into Great Britain, for five years, ending the 5th January each year;—distinguishing the quantity imported by the East India Company, and that imported by the Free Trade, with the average annual price, per pound:—

Statement of East India Cotton wool imported into Great Britain, for five years, ending 5th January each year.—

| years. | By the E. I. Company. | | By the Free Trade. | | Price per pound. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1824 | 1,0[illegible]7,397 | Lbs. | 13,801,810 | Lbs. | 6½*d*. |
| 1825 | 1,240,821 | " | 15,179,184 | " | 5¾ |
| 1826 | 1,702,604 | " | 18,591,658 | " | 6½ |
| 1827 | 1,958,400 | " | 20,129,560 | " | 5¾ |
| 1828 | 1,625,759 | " | 19,732,045 | " | 4 |

From the above Statement, extracted from the returns of the Inspector General of Imports, in the custom House, London, it appears that, the whole quantity of Cotton imported into Grea Britain, by the united Company, in five years amounts only to about 16,492 bags, calculating at 3½ cwt. per bag; and that the average price for the five years is a little more than 5¼*d* per pound:—thus the whole quantity of Cotton imported into the United kingdom, by the East India Company in five years, scarcely amounts to the importations received into the Liverpool market in one week!—That of the week ending 7th March 1829, being 15,674 bags; and for the week ending 11th April last, 39,856 bags:—the latter quantity exceeding an ordinary weekly importation.

It is not necessary, Mr. Editor, to pursue results further, to shew the wretched state of the Cotton trade as regards India, I shall therefore, merely notice, that the inferior quality of India Cotton, is neither owing to the Climate, nor the Soil,—but to bad management, in the growth and preparation. The beautiful texture, and fabric of India Muslin, manufactured from *picked* Cotton, will exemplify the capability of the soil of India, to produce the best Cotton, if due attention were paid to the management. I shall, in my next letter, point out what means appear most likely to promote this desirable end.

I am, &c.

N.

*Bombay, 3d August*; 1829.

## KINGS COLLEGE.

*To the* EDITOR *of the* BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,

A letter from LORD WINCHILSEA, to the Secretary of the proposed "King's College" in London, led to the *Duel* between that Nobleman and the Duke of Wellington, it may be amusing, at this time, to some of your Mofussil readers, who are often *scant* of English files, to peruse the following:—being the first part of the King's College Dictionary.

Yours &c. VIVE,

*3d August*, 1829.

FIRST PART OF THE KING'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY.

*Aristocracy.*—The hereditary Legislators of the realm: they inherit the wisdom of their ancestors by legitima te descent; and are, consequently, a most enlightened and patriotic class of men. In the performance of their public duties they are remarkable for unbounded philanthrophy, and the noblest disregard of party feelings and personal con-iderations.

*Archbishop.*—A most Reverend Father in God; by Divine permission—that is, the King's *Congé d' elire*—one of the head of the Hierarchy of the Protestant Church. This dignity is never conferred upon any who cannot produce the most satisfactory evidences of primitive meekness, fervent piety, frequent abstinance, constant prayer, and incorruptible integrity. It is an office which subjects its possessor to great suffering and mortification. *

*Assesed Taxes.*—General blessings; ascending like dew, and descending again like rain,—*in large drops, and different places.*

*Atkins, Aldermani.*—A political luminary of the first magnitude, a pious public functionary of the city of London; who has, more than once, like his brethren of antiquity, *saved the capital* from destruction.

*Almanacs.*—Moore's Poor Robin, &c.; books admirably adapted to the diffusion of knowledge, and the downfal of superstition.

*Adultery.*—A great sin: except in the Head of the Church, and those whose rank, or wealth, exempt them from vulgar restraints.

*Benevolence.*—Building new churches at the expense of Dissenters and Catholics.

*Buttles.*—Evidences of Christianity. †

*Blackwood's Magazine.*—A monthly publication that ought to be read every Sunday after morning prayer, 'in all' churches and chapels in Great Britain and Ireland, and our town of Berwick upon Tweed.

*Bishop.*—A conscientious dignitary of the Church, who, knowing that money is the 'root of all evil,' and that 'a rich man cannot enter the kingdom of heaven,' rakes together as much as he can, and generously sacrifies his own soul for the good of his fellow-creatures.

*Boroughs.*—The vitals of our glorious constitution.

*Boroughmongers.*—Friends of universal liberty and political integrity.

*Brougham.*—A dangerous character.

*Bribery.*—The sinews of 'social order.'

*Burdett.*—Not a subscriber to our College; ergo, an enemy to the Church.

*Birkbeck Doctor.*—A knowledge-generating steam-engine of 50-person power, very generous.

*Bentham, Jeremy.*—A gas-lighter to the Imperial Company. Emits an offensive effluvia.

*Catholic Emancipation.*—A foolish desire to participate in the good things hitherto enjoyed with so much satisfaction by the Protestants.

*Church.*—A very useful political engine.

*Conscience.*—One of the seven deadly sins.

*Clergy.*—Patterns of primitive innocence, and models of morality.

*Corn Laws.*—Excellent contrivances to keep up high rents; high rents enables landlords to pay high taxes; high taxes support the government; the government protects the people; therefore the corn laws protect the people.

*Constitution.*—A very useful word in a parliamentary oration.

*Corporation.*—Has two significations: in Dublin, it signifies virtue and intelligence; in London, faction and ignorance.

*Commons' House.*—The honored theatre where Walpole, Pitt, and Peel, have played their parts to admiring audiences, and studied the public good.

*Cruelty.*—Depriving the Church of its dues.

*Country Love of.*—Admiration of Eldon's virtue, Peel's knowledge. Wellington's eloquence, and the piety of the bench of bishops.

*O'Connell, Daniel.*—An Irish wild beast, which lately broke into a government *Preserve.*

*Democracy.*—A concentration of the evils which we pray to be delivered from in the tenth, eleventh, twelth, thirteenth, and fourteenth, verses of the Litany.

*Dissenter.*—A conceited wretch, who will not fashion his religion according to act of Parliament.

*Divinity.*—The stock in trade of the clergy.

*Divine.*—A person inspired with the love of tithepige and fat turkeys.

*Easter Offerings.*—Deposits paid to the Church of England for holy and pious objects.

*Evil.*—Plain speaking and dealing.

*Excise Laws.*—A just and merciful code; administered without the intervention of that democratical device, Trial by Jury. It very properly enables the minister to enter 'an Englishman's castle, at any hour, to search for means to increase the revenue, and is a beautiful specimen of English liberty.—God save the King.

*Eldon. Lord.*—

'To morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Crept from his noble tongue from day to day,
To the last moment of his high career.—
He was a man! take him for all in all,
We ne'er shall look upon his like again.'

*Freedom.*—The privilege of *thinking* as you please, and enjoying the fresh air upon the king's highway.

*Good sort of Man.*—One who shuts his eyes and ears, brings up his children in orthodoxy and ignorance, takes bribes when they are offered, and practises passive obedience and non-resistance.

*Huskisson.*—A queer fish of the lobster species.

*Hume.*—A troublesome house-dog, perpetually barking and annoying a peaceful and quiet neighbourhood An enemy to the innocent recreations of placemen and pensioners.

*Hobhouse.*—One of the same breed, but more harmless.

*Jacobin.*—One who denies the King's College to be of divine appointment.

*Ignorance.*—Refusing a bribe and speaking the truth.

*King.*—*On pronouncing this sacred word, the student must turn his face to the west and bow reverentially three times.*) A chief magistrate; exempt from the infirmities of human nature: irresponsible, and infallible.

*Law.*—A delightful labyrinth, * in the centre of which is a temple, where the attendant Genii of the place exhibit strange antics, which have the power of emptying the pockets of the devotees.

*Loyalty.*—Subscribing to this College; paying tithes and taxes with gratitude; attending church; and saying, before you take your first glass of wine after dinner, 'Here's to the King, God bless him!'

*Legitimate.*—A standing army and the Quarterly Review; Septennial Parliaments, and Blackwood's Magazine; the National Debt; Robert Southey, Theodore Hook, and Don Miguel.

*Ministry.*—The chosen servants of the crown, composed of the most intelligent and patriotic persons in the kingdom.

*Monarchy.*—When unlimited, is the perfection of human wisdom.

*Nation.*—The clergy and the aristocracy united.

*Opposition.*—A term applied to a factious crew; who endeavour to thwart the just measures of the ministry.—'The *Gentlemen Opposite*'—are members who keep up appearances, but are not so unmanageable as they seem.

*People.*—An insignificant class; consisting of not more than nine-tenths of the whole population. They seem to have been intended by Providence merely to labour, pay taxes, and provide for the luxury of their betters.

*Rebellion.*—Resistance to any legitimate authority, from the King down to the Genii of the watch boxes.

*Revolution.*—A revolving or moving round: but as the laws, institutions, and administrtion of this country have revolved to a state of absolute perfection, every measure having a tendency to deprive it of any of its present advantages must be pertinaciously resisted.

*Radical.*—From *radicalis*, Latin; belonging to the root: a term analogous to people. A low-bred ignorant crew: but more specially those who are discontented with the blessings enjoyed by the principal functionaries of Church and State.

*Religion.*—Saying you *Believe* putting your hat before you face when you enter a church, and moving your lips as though you were praying.

N. B. The religion of the Church of England is an improvement upon primitive Christianity, inasmuch as it provides well for its ministers, and enables them to 'set their affections on things above,' which they invariably do.

*Robber.*—When discovered among the higher classes of society, is called 'a defaulter,' and 'the unfortunate gentleman.' A contemptible low bred thief, who steals a loaf, or a leg of mutton, is very properly hanged or transported.

*Stamps.*—A duty imposed by the Legislature for the encouragement of trade, and the security of private property.

*Villainy.*—Evading the customs or excise duties.

*Wisdom.*—Doing any thing that may be agreeable to your ministerial superiors.

* Such was the suffering endured by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, when he resided at Lambeth, that even the necessaries of life were refused him until he paid for them.

† It is much to be regretted that the late Doctor Porteus, *before he became a Bishop*, made some very imprudent observations upon the subject. Quoth he,

'One murder makes a villain:
Millions a hero. Princes were privileged
To kill, and numbers sanctified the crime.
Ah! why will Kings forget that they are men?
And men that they are brethren?—

Cowper also,—but he was mad,—says,

'They seek diversion in the tented field,
And make the sorrows of mankind their sport;
But war's a game which, *were their subjects wise*,
Kings would not play at, Nations would do well
T' exiort their truncheons from the puny grasps
Of heroes, whose infirm and baby minds
Are gratified with mischief, and who spoil,
Because men suffer it, their toy, the world.'

* The students are informed that an immense number of advisers and directors are required in this maze their chief employment is to gather up the money which jumps out of the visitors' pockets: this they do with the most ludicrous gravity; grinning at each other all the time, and gabbling an incomprehensible jargon.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

*By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*

BOMBAY CASTLE 1st AUGUST 1829.

No. 291 of 1829. Captain C. H. Johnson 2nd Assistant Military Auditor General is permitted to proceed to Poona, with leave of absence until the end of the present month for the benefit of his health.

*By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council*
C. NORRIS,
*Act. Chief Sec.*

## Exchange &c.

On London, .....at 6 months sight 1 | 9½
Bengal.....at 30 days sight, 110. per 100
Madras, ..... at 30 days sight, 100½ per 0 | 0

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 140 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 107½ do. per 0 | 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 110 B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 220 per B'by Rs
German Crowns.....100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton. £ 2 | 10
China..... Per Candy, Nominal.

# The Gazette.

## BOMBAY,

### Wednesday, August 5th 1829.

The very considerate and kind attention of a friend, has enabled us in this day's paper, to lay before our readers several very interesting particulars gleaned from a London Paper of the 12th April, among which will be found an account of the presentation of the Freedom of the City to MR. PEEL, which ceremony appears to have been conducted in a manner every way worthy of the dignity of the City of London, and the high rank and merits of the Individual upon whom the honor was conferred. The short time we have been in possession of our papers, rendered it impossible to prepare for this day's publication the Parliamentary Debates, we therefore have republished the very able abstract of them that appeared in Saturday's Courier.

We not very long ago ventured to predict that exertion on the part of the INDO BRITONS *themselves*, would doubtless be attended with assistance and support from the Government and Community. It was gratifying to us to observe from the Proceedings of the East Indian Association which we republished from the Courier in our paper of the 22nd Ultimo, that our prediction as far as the Government was concerned was completely verified, and from the example we have now the pleasure to record, set by the head of the Community at this Presidency, we anticipate with the greater certainty the fulfilment of the latter part of our prophecy. SIR JOHN MALCOLM, has, we are informed honored their Fund by a most liberal personal Donation of one Thousand Rupees, and an annual Subscription of Two Hundred. Already we are given to understand do the Funds of the association exceed Five Thousand Rupees. There can be scarce a doubt, but by the time their plans are matured and proper Superintendence secured for those who are to be provided for, but they will, as far as the Capital goes, be in possession of what will ensure success to their labors.

We would strongly recommend to the attention of the association the Cultivation of Cotton, which we should hope to see, under their Management, soon bid fair to rival that of "what we may term" foreign growth in the British Market. They might be always sure of easily disposing of any quantity they can raise, at Bombay, and large quantities of fine Cotton lands are now lying waste in the provinces. But in directing their attention particularly to this or any other branch of Cultivation, we wish not to be understood as approving of the principle of confining themselves *exclusively* to these. We trust they will have the good sense to see that, in becoming Agriculturists, they must enter on their tasks with heart and soul, and turn to the best advantage such lands as may fall to their possession, which, little experience will convince them, can be done, but by variety of Crops.

REGISTER OF THE PLUVIOMETER AT BOMBAY IN JULY 1829.

| | | | Chowputty. Rain. | | Byculla Rain. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Inch.* | *Decs.* | *Inch.* | *Decs.* |
| July | ● | 1 | ..... | 48 | ..... | 75 |
| | | 2 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 12 |
| | | 3 | 2. | 78 | 3. | 17 |
| | | 4 | ..... | 59 | ..... | 58 |
| | | 5 | ..... | 03 | ..... | 02 |
| | | 6 | ..... | 07 | ..... | 24 |
| | | 7 | ..... | 25 | ..... | 38 |
| | | 8 | ..... | 76 | ..... | 91 |
| | ◗ | 9 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 27 |
| | | 10 | 4. | 35 | 4. | 15 |
| | | 11 | ..... | 92 | ..... | 63 |
| | | 12 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 14 |
| | | 13 | ..... | 37 | ..... | 26 |
| | | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 03 |
| | | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | ⊙ | 16 | ..... | 08 | ..... | 12 |
| | | 17 | ..... | 09 | ..... | 04 |
| | | 18 | ..... | 73 | ..... | 82 |
| | | 19 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 12 |
| | | 20 | ..... | 42 | ..... | 71 |
| | | 21 | ..... | 60 | ..... | 72 |
| | | 22 | ..... | 20 | ..... | 35 |
| | ☾ | 23 | ..... | 23 | ..... | 22 |
| | | 24 | ..... | 22 | ..... | 17 |
| | | 25 | ..... | 78 | ..... | 72 |
| | | 26 | 2. | 42 | 2. | 37 |
| | | 27 | 2. | 48 | 3. | ..... |
| | | 28 | ..... | 05 | ..... | ..... |
| | | 29 | ..... | 08 | ..... | 08 |
| | ● | 30 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 12 |
| | | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total in July..... | | | 19. | 78 | 21 | 21 |
| Total in June..... | | | 27. | 86 | 29. | 09 |
| " " July..... | | | 19. | 78 | 21. | 21 |
| Present Total..... | | | 47. | 64 | 50 | 30 |

| Years. | June. | | July. | | Total in June & July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1817 | 45 | 72 | 23 | 67 | 69 |
| 1818 | 22 | 54 | 17 | 69 | [illegible] |
| 1819 | 15 | 95 | 30 | 66 | [illegible] |
| 1820 | 18 | 82 | 28 | 37 | [illegible] |
| 1821 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 60 | [illegible] |
| 1822 | 29 | 21 | 26 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1823 | 21 | 76 | 15 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1824 | 3 | 89 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1825 | 24 | 45 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1826 | 17 | 75 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1827 | 49 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1828 | 23 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1829 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

N. B. [illegible] the [illegible]

It has been some time rumoured here, and now assumed as a fact, that Lord ELLENBOROUGH holds the appointment of President of the Board of Controul, as *locum tenens*, for the Honorable MOUNSTUART ELPHINSTONE, —From the circumstance of His Lordship still retaining the Privy Seal, an inference may be drawn favorable to this report. All we shall say on this subject is, we think this distinction no more than the talents, worth and services of Mr Elphinstone richly entitle him to.

We have been much gratified by the information that the late rains of July have extended to the Deccan, as but little of those of June reached that district. Complaints of the want of Rain up to the middle of last month were pretty loud at Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapoore and Candeish, and fears were entertained for the ensuing Rice crop. Those fears are we understand happily removed,—the late copious fall having extended to these places.

### (From the Supplement to the Courier.)

Let it not be said by the gay and thoughtless of the City of Poonah that while they revel in the delights of dancing and feasting we Presidency ducks are employed in the monotonous avocation of twiddling our thumbs or coniugating *je m'ennuie tu t'ennuies, els'ennuie!* No! Terpsichore's sway "gleams o'er the suicidal isle." Merry hearts and twinkling feet are the nightly tenants of the gayest mansions, and

"——— loathed Melancholy
Of Cerberus and blackest midnight, born"

has, in obedience to the poet's instructions found out some uncouth cell

"In Stygian cave forlorn."

Invitations are flying about in all directions and *Vive la Bagatelle!* is the motto of every Denizen. A few days ago the officers of the First Grenadiers entertained a great number of their friends at a splendid Ball: last night there were not less than three gay Dances at the houses of distinguished members of the community; in a few days the officers of the Marine, we hear, unite in treating the Society to a Ball; a similar gala is in contemplation amongst the officers of the 1st European Regiment quartered in Fort George; and it is said that ere the fever of delight has entirely subsided the officers of that fine Corps, the 19th Regiment, likewise purpose devoting an evening to the worship of Terpsichore. In the midst of this devotion to *Le Danse*, the heroes of the Sock and Buskin are not idle. *John Bull* and *Miss in her Teens* are to be represented on the 14th instant! This latter event we must confess gives us the greatest pleasure for it completely destroys the position of one of our correspondents, signing himself DRAMATICUS, that "people are averse to expose themselves to the ordeal of newspaper criticism,"—and that "censure has a tendency to keep men of talent and modesty from tendering their services in the cause of Thalia." We are thoroughly convinced that impartial critiques have a directly contrary tendency, inasmuch as, if persevered in, they cannot fail ultimately to drive from the stage those gentlemen whose overweening pretensions and manifest incapacity have disgusted the public and rendered the Theatre a nuisance rather than a source of amusement. DRAMATICUS says, in proof of the *utility* of indiscriminate applause, that during the "Editorial reign" of our predecessors the Bombay stage was more remarkable for talent than it is has ever been since. We grant the premises, but we deny the conclusion DRAMATICUS would thence draw. The change lies not with the critic but with the times. Society has been bereft of its brightest dramatic ornaments and the spirit of Managerial hospitality which alone fostered and brought their talents into play is fled and gone. But allowing that the reverse of all this were the case; allowing that amateur acting in former times was not a whit more respectable than it is in these degenerate days, does that furnish a plea for a servile imitation of the laudatory tones of our predecessors?

———Should we a parent's faults adore,
And err, because our fathers err'd before?
If, inattentive to the author's mind,
Some actor, made the jest they could not find;
If by low tricks they marr'd fair Nature's mien
And blurr'd the graces of the simple scene;
Shall we, if reason rightly is employed,
Not see their faults?———

Forbid it truth!—forbid it justice! forbid it every friend to the Drama! No—though the dreadful punishment which we have once underwent for daring to criticise the exertions of a gallant Lieutenant of one of His M's Regiments,—a punishment actually amounting to a dead cut and a cart load calumny—were to be visited upon us a thousand times over, we could not, and would not refrain from a free expression of our sentiments on a matter so [illegible] affecting the purses and the patience [illegible] readers. "We are nothing, if not [illegible]e time, however that we acknow- [illegible]ensity to scrutinise the labors [illegible]re free to confess it is at all [illegible]lightful to praise than to [illegible]leasant task is reserved [illegible]ssurance than the [illegible] the characters [illegible]ce. *Dennis* [illegible] gentleman [illegible]py re-

presentative of Irish and Scotch characters. *Job Thornberry* will be played by one whose length, if not frequency of Dramatic service, entitles him to the appellation of the Father of our Drury, and who we wish would take an active part *off* the stage in giving a kind of permanency to our theatrical amusement. *Sir Simon Rochdale*, it is said, will be represented by the inimitable *Sir Fretful Plagiary* and his son *Frank* is also likely to be well played. We do not know the other characters but we should hope Dan is to be given to the *Dickory* of the other night; and that *Tom Shuffleton* will be done full justice to.—*Aug.* 4.

# MADRAS.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
JULY 22*d*, 1829.

*Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.*
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....31 *Prem.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 29 *Premium.*

*Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.*
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .1 *Do.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees..1 Dis.
*Five per Cent.*
Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2½ *Pre*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

JULY 19th—Ship Runnymede, Captain R. Weldrige, from Bombay the 3d, and Trincomallie 17th July.

— 21st —Ship Albion, J. Ralph, from the Isle of France 23d June, and Pondicherry 20th July.

— 22d —Brig Anna, F. N. Aveling, from Vizagapatam 16th June.

### DEPARTURES.

JULY 21st —H. C. Ship Hastings, G. Laughton, for the Northern Ports.

*Passengers per H. C. Ship Hastings.*—Mrs. Coffin, Captain Coffin, and W. Burrard, 1st E. R. for Masulipatam.

## LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Cruizer, Captain G. Colpoys.
H. C. Ship Ernaad, Captain A. Corstorphan.
H. C. Ship Thames, Capt. J. K. Forbes.
H. C. Ship Repulse, Capt. H. Gribble.
H. C. Ship Windsor, Captain T. Haviside.
Ship Elizabeth, Captain J. W. Phillips.
Ship Milford, Captain G. Jellico.
Ship Runnymede, Captain R. Weldridge.
Ship Albion, Captain J. Ralph.
Ship Gabrielle, Captain C. Dumar.
Ship Espina, Captain C. D. Echevarria.
Ship Hamenshaw, Nacodah Hussen.
Ship Hydrose, Nacodah Shaik Nalubba.
Bark Lady Munro, Captain J. Aikin.
Bark Austen, Captain Ladd.
Brig Coatham, Captain J. Durward.
Brig Cecilia, Captain D. Cardoza.
Brig Emma, Captain B. Meistre.
Brig Anna, Captain F. N. Aveling.
Ketch Nelson, Captain T. Freneez.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—On the 9th June, at Ootacamund, on the Neilgherry Hills, the Lady of Captain Chase, of the Right Honorable the Governor's Body Guard, of a Son.

At Salem, on the 2d Instant, the Lady of M. D. Cockburn, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Saint Thomas's Mount, on Saturday the 18th Instant, the Lady of Captain Clemons, 9th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At Mysore, on the 7th Instant, Mrs. E. Hayes, of a Daughter.

At Secunderabad, on the 1st July, the Lady of Captain Wynch, Horse Brigade, of a Son.

At Palamcottah, on the 2d July, Mrs. Rhenius, of a daughter.

At Secunderabad, on the 11th July, the Lady of the Reverend F. J. Darban, A. M. Chaplain at the Station of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 14th Instant, the wife of Quarter Master Serjeant J. Flood, of the 26th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At Moulmein, on the 18th of June, the Wife of Sub-Conductor J. Marsh, of the Ordnance Department, of a Daughter.

Near Kilpank, on Tuesday the wife of Mr. Joseph Hall, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Madras, on Saturday the 18th July, the Lady of William Oliver, Esq.

At Coimbatore, on the 28th of May last, Captain Henry Wallis, of the 15th Regiment N. I. an Officer alike distinguished for his zeal in the public service and devotion to scientific research; and the memory of whose upright character, generous disposition and other many amiable qualities, will long be affectionately cherished by all who had the happiness and honour of his friendship.

Captain Wallis, whose attainments were known and appreciated by the Literary Society of Madras, had only a few months before his decease, entered on a public pursuit congenial to his acquirements, which must have led to his being distinguished in a useful branch, wherein his great practical knowledge gave him very superior advantages, but the ardour of his mind exceeded the strength of his frame, and he fell an early sacrifice to exposure, in an unhealthy situation, leaving his friends and the Service to lament his untimely loss; while Geology, in her infant struggles to rise into a science, has been deprived of an enlightened and judicious supporter, in a wide field as yet but new to inquiries which have become so interesting in Europe.

At Smith's Choultry on the morning of the 18th Instant, Jessy, the infant Daughter of Lieutenant W. B. Gilby, 32d Regiment N. I. aged 5 months and 21 days.

At Palamcottah, on Tuesday the 14th Instant, Elizabeth, the wife of Sub-Conductor Adam Robertson, aged 28 years, sincerely regretted by her family and friends.

At Pursewakum on the 16th ultimo, Mr. John James Denton, late of Coringa, aged 38 years.

At Peramboor, on the 24th ultimo, Jane, the Wife of Mr. James Summers, deeply lamented by her family and friends.

On Sunday, the 19th Instant, the Infant Son of Mr. Jacob Santineer, aged 29 days.

## FORT ST. GEORGE, *July* 13, 1829.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.

Charles Harris, Esq. Chief Judge of the Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut and President of the Board for the College and for Public Instruction.

J. H. D. Ogilvie, Esq. First Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.

# CALCUTTA.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
JULY 1, 1829.

| BUY. | | | SELL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prem. | | | Prem. | |
| 25 | 8 | Remittable ..... | 24 8 | Prem. |
| Dis. 1 | 8 | Old 5 per Cent. Loan | 2 0 | Dis. |
| Dis. 0 | 8 | New ditto ditto ..... | 0 12 | Dis. |
| 5500 | 0 | Bank of Bengal Share | 5300 0 | Dis |

### BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Discount on Private Bills ..... | 8 0 |
| Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills | 4 0 |
| Interest on Loans on Deposit..... | 7 0 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

JULY 10.—Brig Colonel Young, R. S. Heron, from Batavia 5th June and Singapore 16th ditto.

*Passenger from Batavia.*—Mrs. Jackson.

### DEPARTURES.

JULY 12.—Ship Palambam, D. Nash, for Liverpool.

— Ship Superior, William Leslie, for London via Mauritius.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 10th July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, Mr. P. Robert Sinclair, Honorable Company's Pilot Establishment to Miss Sophia Amelia Smithurst.

At Calcutta, on the 11th July, at the Roman Catholic Church, Boitackana, Mr. H. M. Smith, of the Quarter Master General's Department, to Miss Charlotte, eldest Daughter of Mr. John Mercado, of the Presidency Pay Office.

BIRTHS.—At Chowringhee, on the 10th July, the Lady of R. M. Tilghman, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on Tuesday, the 18th June, Mr. D. R. Hodgkinson, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 7th July Mr. Thomas Browne, aged 24 years and 6 months.

At Calcutta, on the 10th July, James, the only Son of the late Mr. James Scratchley, aged 9 years, 9 months, and 12 days.

At Barrackpore, on Saturday, the 11th July, Lieutenant H. F. Broderip, of the 38th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 30 years.

At Delhi, of Spasmodic Cholera, on the morning of the 23d June, in the 22d year of his age, Lieutenant Walter Thursby, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, deeply regretted by the Officers of the Regiment who held him in great and deserved estimation.

## BENGAL HURKARU.—JULY 13,

His Excellency the Commander in Chief arrived off Calcutta on Saturday morning from Poorie, and landed under the usual salute. We trust his presence here may prove auspicious to the claims of the army, and that the obnoxious Half Batta orders may be withdrawn. It is said, but we give it as a mere *on dit* which comes to us in such a questionable shape that we dare not place much reliance upon it, that the propriety of withdrawing the orders in question has been lately agitated in Council.

# The Latest European Intelligence.

## THE WEEKLY DESPATCH.—APRIL 12.

### SUNDAY, APRIL 12.

It is with feelings of pride and pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to the account given in another column of this day's Paper, of the proceedings at the Court of Common Council held on Wednesday last, when the Freedom of the City of London was presented to Mr. Peel. The conduct of the Court on this occasion was worthy of the metropolis of this great empire. We know that it has long been fashionable to sneer at City politics, and to associate with the character of the citizens, ideas of luxurious feasting and selfishness among the aged, and of ignorant pretension and childish effeminacy among the youthful; but men are too apt to judge of the whole from individuals, and satire ever dwells upon extreme cases. England owes much to the spirited conduct of the enlightened inhabitants of London: in ancient as modern times they have ever stood forward in the cause of liberty. They have taken the lead against tyrants "when life was hazarded at every step," and having obtained the inestimable blessings of a free constitution, they have powerfully resisted every dangerous inroad upon it. Need we wonder then, that when that constitution was about to be thrown open to a portion of their follows-subjects,—once perhaps necessarily, but long since without cause, excluded from a proper participation in it,—the citizens of London should have been foremost in testifying their approbation of the great and glorious measure? When Mr. Shiel returned to town from his unsuccessful attempt to convince the freeholders of Kent of the just claims of his injured fellow-country-

men; borne down by the systematic op[illegible] tion, the hired clamour of ignorant boo[illegible] was welcomed by the citizens of Lo[illegible] a public dinner, which was attended [illegible] number of most enlightened a[illegible] glishmen. Before such m[illegible] plead his country's wron[illegible] antipathies or intolerant p[illegible] tence there. Pleading a just [illegible] tened to, and applauded, h[illegible] though an Irishman and a C[illegible] violence—his political error[illegible] had offered to our natio[illegible] forgiven, if not forgotton. And now the freedom of the City of London has been presented to Mr. Peel, at a period when such a gift, carrying with it the strongest testimonial of the approbation of the better portion of L[illegible] don's citizens, must be welcome indeed, [illegible] Mr. Peel, in becoming at length a convert to the perilous necessity of concession, has been assailed by no small share of obloquy. The freedom of London, given under these circumstances, is more valuable to Mr. Peel than the lost, and now empty honour, of the representation of the University of Oxford. In returning thanks for the boon conferred upon him, Mr. Peel acknowledged that he felt reassured by this mark of public confidence, and he dwelt upon it as a proof, that after all the cavallings of his bigotted opponents, he "had not lost the confidence of that honest, enlightened, and independent community." It is true that some suspicion may have been attached to the sudden conversion of Mr. Peel from being one of the most staunch opponents, to becoming a chief supporter of Catholic Emancipation; but he never deserved the severe censures that a certain portion of the Press, and some of the ultra anti-Catholics have heaped upon him. Nor can any impartial person, who has read the explanation he has given of the reasons which convinced him of the absolute necessity of granting the required concessions, doubt the conscientiousness of his motives. But the secret of the matter is this: Mr. Peel's change of opinion was favourable to the extension of civil and religious liberty—"the very head and front of his offending had this extent—no more!" Had the change been of an opposite character—the inconsistency would have been pleasing—not offensive—to those who have cavilled at this valuable statesman's conduct. The example set by the City of London, in this instance, will have a great effect throughout the empire; and, as the Lord Mayor very properly hinted, we hope it will not be lost sight of in the Sister Kingdom, whose inhabitants may be assured, that, notwithstanding all the efforts of bigotted and intolerant men in this kingdom, the best and most effective friends of the insulted and degraded Catholics have been the liberal and enlightened English people.

It will be seen by a reference to our Parliamentary Report, that at a late hour on Friday night, or rather early yesterday morning, the Bill for the Removal of Catholic Disabilities—the great Relief Bill—was read a third time and passed in the House of Lords. The Earl of Eldon was the principal speaker against it, and it must be admitted, that though he knew he was playing a losing game, his last effort was made with ingenuity, force and spirit. The great learning, extended experience, and profound wisdom of this venerable nobleman, must ever entitle him to the respect of even the noblest auditory in the universe, and such is the British House of Peers; but it is much to be regretted that his talents should have been latterly devoted to a cause that every succeeding year will render less popular; and John Earl of Eldon must hereafter be recorded in history as a singular compound of learning and bigotry—integrity and intolerance. He was replied to by Lord Harrowby, the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Duke of Wellington. Nothing being now required but the Royal signature the Brunswickers, as a last effort, are getting up petitions to his Majesty. Our Paper of this day contains an account of one of these last efforts—a meeting at Hyde Park, and a procession to Windsor—which will, we doubt not, excite the laughter of our intelligent readers. The ludicrous failure of the silly fools who managed this ridiculous proceeding, will, it is to be hoped, for the credit of the country's sake, prove a salutary warning to other intolerants against making similar efforts for the honour of obtaining a legal claim to the cells of Bedlam.

EARTHQUAKE.—PARIS APRIL 4.—The following letter, dated Murcia, 24th of March, gives afflicting details of the consequences of an earthquake:—"On the 21st March, at six o'clock in the evening, we had three severe shocks of an earthquake. Several buildings are damaged, particularly the churches. The shocks having continued on the 22d, all the inhabitants went into the squares. The shocks of the 21st threw down a tower at Orihuela; six persons perished. Torreveija is now only a heap of ruins—Almoradi the same. Above 200 dead bodies have already been dug out of the ruins. Benesuzar is partly destroyed. Above one hundred persons lost their lives. The other Communes of the Huerta de Orihuela have also suffered severely. A later account from Orih[illegible] announces

*(Continued in the Supplement.)*

# Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

**WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5th, 1829.**


*(Continued from the last Page.)*

the San Fulgencia and Girardamar have just been wholly destroyed."

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

### United States.

The Speech of the New American President Mr. or General Jackson, on being sworn into office, has been received. He promises, retrenchment and economy in the management of the public finances; and assigns two very just causes for peculiar exertions in this respect—both because he shall thereby "facilitate the extinction of the national debt, the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence; and because he shall counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy which a profuse expenditure of money by the Government is too apt to engender." It will strike many of our readers with surprise to hear that the New President declares that *reform* is necessary in the representation of the United States. He says that the influence of Government is openly applied to pervert the freedom of elections; Who would have expected this in America?

### Portugal.

His Majesty's cutter Bramble, Lieutenant Haswell, has arrived at Falmouth in seven days from Lisbon, with the mail from that city. By her we learn that Don Miguel, not content with the late executions which he had caused, had sought to gratify his thirst for blood by attempting to murder his elder sister!! A Count, who interfered to rescue the Princess, fell a sacrifice to the violence of the enraged Don, who confined his sister to her room, and every day glutted his revenge by personally beating her. Arrests still continued, and many persons were preparing to take their departure. The Bramble has brought twenty two passengers with her. The squadron for Terceira had not sailed at the time of the Bramble's departure.

### The War in the East.

The *Berlin* and *St. Petersburgh Gazettes* states, that a naval descent had been successfully made on the coast of Roumili, in which the fort of Sissiboli had been captured, and a Pacha of two tails (the Governor) and forty-two officers, taken prisoners. Eleven pieces of cannon and a large quantity of ammunition are stated to have fallen into the hands of the victors. Sissiboli lies beyond the Bougas, and puts the Russians in possession of one of the best roadsteads in the Black Sea.

It was stated on Thursday in the City, on the authority of letters from Vienna, that the Russians would attempt in the course of the spring to force the Dardanelles, with a view of taking Constantinople, and erecting fortresses there, to oblige the Sultan to comply with the proposals of the Emperor Nicholas. The Russians in imitation of Bonaparte, will endeavour to carry into effect this project, having previously masked those fortresses in their rear now occupied by the Turks. This determination on the part of Russia will bring affairs in the East to a crisis, and produce a declaration on the part of England, France, and Austria; apprehensions are now entertained that in addition to the war between the Russians and the Turks, other Powers will be involved in hostilities.

### Presentation of the Freedom of the City of London to Mr. Peel.

On Wednesday one of the most splendid scenes ever exhibited at Guildhall took place at the Great Hall of that building. A Court of Common Council was summoned to attend upon the occasion of presenting the Freedom of the City to the Right Honourable Robert Peel, and the Court was held, in order to distinguish the occasion as much as possible, in the Hall itself where the Corporation availed themselves of the magnificent arrangements for the late Concert in aid of the Spanish and Italian Refugees. At four o'clock the Lord Mayor entered the Guildhall, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, who wore a large plume of feathers. The attendance of Common Councilmen was very numerous, and the Hall was graced by the presence of several ladies in full dress. A full band was placed under the organ, which was played upon the entrance of the new illustrious citizen of London. During the progress of the ordinary business of the day, Mr. Peel entered the Hall with Mrs Peel, and was loudly cheered by one of the most crowded Halls we ever witnessed. Upon the entrance of Mr. Peel, "See the conquering hero comes" was played amidst great cheering.

The Great Distress of the Spitalfields Weavers.—The Lord Mayor rose and said, that he could not avail himself of a better opportunity than the present, to state to the Court that he had received a communication from the Secretary to the Commitee for the aid of the Spitalfields weavers, on the subject of the dreadful state of distress in which these unfortuna e objects of charity were plunged, and requesting that the Court of Common Council would permit a Concert to be held in the Guildhall for their assistance. This statement was received with loud cheers. Alderman Wood stood forward to propose a motion worthy of him, that the use of the Guildhall be granted for the service of the unfortunate applicants, and that the sum of 100l be granted for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred upon the occasion. The motion, which was seconded by Mr. Oldham, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Peel, who had retired from the Hall to the Council Chamber during the ordinary business, was then waited upon by Alderman Wood and Sir C. Hunter, the latter in his full dress as Colonel of the City Militia, the City Pleaders, and several of the Common Councilmen, and of the Officers of the Court. He was conducted by Alderman Wood and Sir C. S. Hunter, amidst immense cheering, to the hustings, where the Chamberlain of the City of London presented him with the freedom of the City in a splendid gold box, and the usual oaths having been administered, Mr. Peel said, he was fully aware that the freedom of this great city was not lavishly or inconsiderately voted to public men, and he felt most proud in having his name added to the list on which the names of Chatham, Pitt, Dunning, and his illustrious friend the Duke of Wellington, were inscribed.—Under any circumstances and at any time, he would have exulted in so exalted a distinction as that with which he had been just honoured; but he could not disguise from the assembly whom he addressed that he felt they had selected a time and circumstance which gave a peculiar character and value to the vote which they had just carried into effect—[Loud cheers]—and excited much stronger feelings than those of ambition and pride. The Court of Common Council had been pleased to express, without waiting for an explanation, their confidence in the motives by which his illustrious colleague and himself were actuated, in attempting, with the concurrence of the rest of his Majesty's Ministers, to compose the troubles of Ireland. [Cheers.] The Court had raised their voice to animate and encourage them in that effort. It was matter of no importance to be assailed by vulgar and malignant calumny. By such calumnies no injury was inflicted. On the contrary, the authors successfully, though most unconsciously, advanced the cause which they had struggled to destroy. But it was painful to be exposed to the disapprobation of the honourable men who appeared in the lists of opposition to the great measure he had adverted to. He felt deeply in this respect; but he felt more, upon receiving so unequivocal an assurance of the confidence of that Court, in whatever course his Majesty's Ministers might adopt, in perceiving the disposition of that Court to do justice to their intentions. That Court had felt that there were occasions on which public men were called upon to make great sacrifices to the pure sense of public duty, without any consideration of private feeling; and in making those sacrifices, by, and those who had acted with him, had not forfeited the confidence of that honest, enlightened, and independent community. [Loud cheers.] Since the resolution which thus testified the feelings of that Court, by manifesting their generous confidence, had been passed, much discussion had taken place, in which ample explanations had been given, with respect to the motives of those who introduced and advocated the measure which had excited such universal interest. He had only to say, that nothing had passed in the course of those discussions to induce the Court of Common Council to repent what they had done, or to withdraw their confidence, that confidence which had entitled him to the high honour of making among the citizens of London, and exerting himself as one of them in promoting the interests of that liberal and enlightened body.

The Court immediately afterwards adjourned and repaired to the Mansion-house, to dine with the Lord Mayor.

Dinner to Mr. Peel.—The Egyptian Hall was fitted up on this occasion in the most splendid manner possible. No expense was spared in rendering it a fit place for the commemoration of the triumph of liberal opinions. Several distinguished Members of the House of Commons were present, and among the Ladies were Mrs. Peel, Mrs. G. Dawson, Mrs. W. Ward, &c. All the Members of the Corporation who voted in the Majority upon the Catholic Question, were present. Those who were opposed to it, we understand, considered that as the question was a party question, and not yet wholly disposed of, they were bound to carry their disapprobation to the extent of refusion to eat or drink with the stubborn promoters of concession. The Duke of Willington and those other of his Majesty's Ministers who are Members of the Upper House, and had accepted the Lord Mayor's invitation to the entertainment sent apologies in the morning, as they were obliged, in consequence of the adjourned Committee discussion upon the Catholic Relief Bill to the evening, to decline any engagement calculated to interfere with the progress of the measure. The Noble Lords expressed the utmost regret at the disappointment which their duty compelled them to submit to. There were about 350 guests in the room. After the usual toasts were drunk, the Lord Mayor rose and said he had to propose the health of the illustrious Statesman who had that day condescended to come among them as a fellow citizen. None but the most pure motives were ever known to influence the conduct of the Corporation and of the citizens of London. In all ages they were distinguished for their loyalty to their King and their persevering attachment to the Constitution. They had distinguished themselves no less by their own efforts than by the zealous support and applause which they ever gave to those who rendered eminent service to either. They had enrolled amongst their fellow Citizens the most distinguished warriors, and the greatest statesmen that ever adorned the page of history; and amongst those illustrious names none appeared of which they would hereafter have more reason to be proud than that of the Right Hon. Gentleman who sat beside him. No one, as a legislator and legal reformer, had performed more eminent services to the community—no one as a Statesman had made greater *sacrifices* for the service of his country!!!—Those who were present had not heard any one bold enough to say that he ought to have repelled the claims of the Catholics—none had for a moment questioned the sincerity of the advice which he had given to his Majesty, in favour of Catholic concessions. To have aided in restoring tranquillity to seven millions of our fellow-subjects, and in saving the country from the horrors of a civil war, were surely acts deserving of the highest honours in the power of the City of London to bestow.—[Cheers.]—His Lordship concluded by proposing—"Prosperity to the City of London, and to our fellow citizen, the Right Hon. Robert Peel." Mr. Peel, in returning thanks, said that the gratitude he felt for the manner in which the City of London had that day been conferred honour upon him, and for the manner in which they had now drunk his health, was far beyond his power of expression. He assured them that he would yield to none in concern for the honour and dignity of the City of London. He was proud to state that he belonged to the numerous class of which so large a portion of those present formed a part, and of which so many others had, by skill and industry and talent, elevated themselves to places of distinction and repute. He assured them that no civil office, no employment in public life, would ever diminish the pride he felt in being one of that class.—[Loud cheers.]—The moral and political influence of the City of London, derived from their conduct, must ever render such a testimonial peculiarly valuable. He had long filled an office which brought him in contact with its municipality, and he was proud to state that he could ever give his testimony to the great advantage which the public derived from their services. This was not the time or the place for touching the discordant strings of party politics, but he might state that Acts of Parliament must be dead letters, unles they were carried into effect by the spirits of the people; and when those Acts were passed, he trusted that spirit would show itself, and that the City of London would set the example in the display of a conciliatory and tolerant disposition.—[Applause.]—On all sides, he trusted that the hands of fellowship would be held out, and he was convinced that when the Protestant community bore in mind that had they been placed in the situation of the Catholics they would have borne with impatience the restraints imposed upon them. He hoped, that if there were any persons present connected with the sister country, they would report to their fellow countrymen the liberal feeling manifested towards them—[cheers],—and that this manifestation would meet with a suitable response.

"The Duke of Wellington and his Majesty's Ministers" was the next toast. Lord F. L. Gower returned thanks. The following toasts were then drunk;—"The Duke of Northumberland, and prosperity of Ireland." "The Corporation of London." "The Magistracy of London," &c. &c. The company did not separate till a late hour.

## ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

### House of Lords.

*March 19th.*—The Duke of Cumberland presented the general petition of the Protestants of Ireland *against* Emancipation, supported by Lord Wicklow.

*March 23d.*—Several Petitions presented *against* Emancipation. Lord Durham said that such was the ignorance of many people who signed them that one supposed "protectecting the Church" meant guarding the graves against body snatchers.

*March 24th.*—The Duke of Wellington assented, at Lord Londonderry's suggestion, to the appt. of a Committee to enquire into the whole question of the Coal Trade, in order that it might be placed on a proper footing.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells presented a petition signed by 600 or 700 of the under Graduates of Cambridge University *against* Catholic Emancipation.

*March 25th.*—Lord King, in presenting petitions *in favour* of concession to the Catholics, stated that a boy lately took a dog with him in to the Anti Catholic petition signing house at Exeter and putting a pen into his paw made him write "John Rover." Lord Eldon observed that no doubt the dog wagged his tail after having done it. The wit of these noblemen excited a great deal of diversion throughout the House. Lord Eldon presented petitions from Ross, Lanark, Caithness, Dumfries, Ayr, Aberdeen, Stirling and certain places in England, all *against* Emancipation. The Bishop of Winchester also presented a similar petition from Horsham in surrey, in the prayer of which the revd. Prelate said he did not agree. He (the Bishop of W.) said that the object of Emancipation was merely political not religious union, and therefore he supported it. He thought too that the measure of relief would give Protestant religion in Ireland fair play, which it had never had before

*March 26th.*—Lord Eldon presented a petition *against* the Catholics signed by upwards of 113,000 inhabitants of London and Westminister. The Duke of Sussex made some remarks on the rediculous manner in which such petitions were got up; upon which Lord Eldon said that in many cases the Duke's remarks were applicable but that the great body of the petitions were certainly indicative of the wishes of the people. Earl Grey denied that the people were as agitated or as interested as the venerable Ex Chancellor alleged. Attempts had been made by tract societies to inflame their mind but without much effect. The noble Earl in proof that the petitions from London and Westminister did not speak the sentiments of the householders, said that three out of four of the members representing those cities had supported the Catholics and their constitutents found no fault with them.

A select Committee was appointed to take into consideration the state of the Coal Trade.

*March 27th.*—Numerous petitions were presentition *in favour* of the Catholics: one by Lord Roseberry from Stirling, fifty by Lord Holland from the Dissenters and the City of Glasgow; and one by Earl Haddington signed by 7,000 of the most respectable inhabitants of Edinburgh with Dr. Chalmers at their head.

*March 30th.*—Earl Grosvenor presented a petition from the Silk Manufactures of Manchester praying that the attention of Parliament might be directed to the state of their manufacture. Lord Londonderry moved for returns of the amount of duty paid on Coals.

Numerous petitions for and against concession were presented.

*April 2d.*—This was the day fixed for the second reading of the Catholic bill. The Duke of Wellington entered at great length and with much clearness upon the grounds of his resolution to support the Catholic Bill. His Grace was opposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury (who moved as an amendment that the bill be read that day six months) the Archbishop of Armagh, the Duke of Richmond, Bishop of Salisbury, Lords Winchilsea, Harewood and Enniskillen, and supported by the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Bishop of Oxford. The debate was adjourned.

*April 3d.*—Debate resumed. The Archbishop of York and Bishop of Durham, with the Earls of Mansfield and Falmouth delivered their sentiments against the Bill, while the Duke of Sussex, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Goderich and the Marquis of Anglesea defended and advocated its provisions.

*April 4th.*—After Lords Guildford, Westmoreland, Lilford, Sidmouth, Liverpool, Tenterden and Grey had severally spoken on the subject, Lord Eldon came to the table to deliver his sentiments. He deprecated the manner in which the country had been taken by surprise by the Premier; he spoke of the change in Mr. Peel's sentiments, declared his objection to the Disfranchising Bill, and again insisted on the danger to the Constitution of the measure of emancipations. Lord Plunkett spoke earnestly in favor of the relief bill, and the Duke of Wellington vindicated himself from the imputation of having taken the nation by surprise. At half past ten the bar was cleared and at a quarter past eleven the Clerk of the House declared the votes to be, for the Motion 147—Proxies 70 (217). Against the motion 79, Proxies 33 (112). Majority in favor of the second reading of the Bill 105 This announcement was received with tremendous cheering which lasted several minutes. The excitement was more extraordinary than any thing witnessed in Parliament for a number of years.

*April 6th.*—Lord Winchelsea presented a petition from certain Freeholders of Middlesex and Surrey in favor of the introduction of the Poor Laws into Ireland, The Earl of Limerick said that an opinion that any system of Poor Laws would benefit Ireland could only be founded in the grossest ignorance. Lord Malmesbury thought it unjustifiably anomalous that the poor of Ireland should be supported by England. He was for the introduction of the Poor Laws. The Duke of Hamilton made some remarks on the hardship to the poor Scotch arising from an influx of Irish poor. It was an evil that ought to be remedied. Viscount Melville, in reply, deprecated the the introduction of any system of poor laws for the Scotch which did not correspond with that in force for England and Ireland. It was at variance with the principles of the Legislative Union. The petition was laid on on the table.

*April, 7th.*—Lord Eldon presented a petition from 18,900 persons in Edinburgh of all professions against concession. A great portion of the Petitioners belonged to the Bar, a body of men than whom in talent and learning none could stand higher. Earl Haddington stated in reference to a petition in favor of the claims agreed on by the Presbytery of Edinbro's there were only four ministers in the minority while the majority consisted of thirteen, Lord Eldon said he had received many petitions from Scotland but which he could not present as they had no names on the first sheet. The Duke of Wellington moved the order of the day for the committal of the Relief Bill. Lord De Dunstanville very happily ridiculed the fears entertained by the Brunswickers from the power and authority of the Pope. As instances of the little attention paid even by Catholics to his supremacy,

the Noble Lord mentioned that at the beginning of the reformation, His Holiness was besieged in his own capital by a Catholic Prince who took him prisoner, and afterwards ordered prayers to be put up for his delivery in every church within his dominions;—that the most bigotted Catholic monarchs of Spain and Portugal had made prisoners of every Jesuit in their dominions or sent them into exile; that in still more recent times the Emperor Joseph had made considerable reforms in the ecclesiastical institutions of his country *though the Pope resisted them*;—and that Bonaparte, with Catholic soldiers made a capture of the Pope, not permitting him to leave his captivity except to assist in the fête of his coronation. The Duke of Rutland gave his reasons for having voted with Ministers on the second reading of the bill, but declared that unless it came from the Committee with better securities and a clause excluding Catholics from the office of Premier he would not give it his full support. The Earl of Clancarty gave as his reason for opposing the bill that the Catholics instead of condemning had acquiesced in and approved of the Catholic Association. He accused the Marquis of Anglesea of countenancing that body, and interrogated him as to *the liberation* of Mr. Eneas M. Donnell and certain other acts which went to establish that fact. The Marquis of Anglesea declined to answer Lord Clancarty until the measure of emancipation had been disposed of, and deprecated the course pursued by Lord C. in not giving previous intimation of his intended interrogatories. The Duke of Wellington defended Lord Anglesea. Lords Colville and Longford spoke against Emancipation; the Bishop of Llandaff defended it: he hoped that people would soon be convinced that it was not a question of theology but one of prudence and safety. Lord Kenyon.

"————— the peer who writes letters" delivered himself for the hundred and first time of opinions hostile to the Catholics and affirmed that the coronation oath was a bar to their emancipation.

The question that the House resolve itself into a Committee was then put and carried without a dissentient voice.

A long and in some parts and angry discussion took place after this on different features of the bill in which Lords Eldon, Plunkett, Tenterden, the Lord Chancellor and the Bishop of Oxford took prominent parts. At half past one Lord Keyon moved that the House should resume and the Chairman report progress, A divison took place on the motion when a Majority of 99 was found against it; upon which Lord Rollo threatened if the Committee continued to sit to divide it one every question that could be raised. Under these circumstances the Premier submitted to an adjournment until five o'clock the following day.

*April 8th.*—The House resumed it sittings but no interesting debate took place as none of the clauses were either relinquished or amended. The bill having thus passed through committee exactly as it came from the Commons, Lord Kenyon asked what day the Noble Duke would fix on for recieving the report, and what day for the third reading. The Duke of Wellington said the report might now come up as there were no amendments. It was accodingly brought up and its consideration fixed for the following day. The third reading was appointed for the 10th of April.

*April 9th.*— The Duke of Wellington moved the order of the day for the committal of the Irish Freeholder's qualification bill. The Marquis of Lasdowne dissapproved of giving the bill retrospective operation, as it was depriving people of vested rights. He liked a more gradual course which would have the effect of rendering it quite prospective. Lord Bathurst said he never could have consented to Catholic Emancipation unless the disfranchisement of the 40*s.* freeholders accompanied the measure. Lord Haddington disliked the principle of the bill though he hoped it would operate beneficially in Ireland, The Duke of Richmond, Marquis of Clanricarde and Earl Malmesbury persisted in their opposition to the bill, the former proposing an amendment to the effect of preserving the rights of the 40*s* freeholders holding in fee simple estate. A division took place on the amendment which was negatived by a majority of 54.

*April 10th.*—This day the third reading of the bill took place. The Marquis of Camden and Lord Granville, in allusion to their having gone out of office with Mr. Pitt in 1801 because the late King could not consent to Emancipation, expressed their delight at the bill having passed a second reading and their assurance that its final success would secure the gratitude and attachment of the people of Ireland, place the established Church of Ireland on a more secure foundation, and immeasurably augment the power and resources of the truly united empire.

The Earl of Eldon commenced ( but we will give his speech as we find it reported in the Glasgow free press of the 15th of April, for it deserves to be particularly recorded as the last dying speech and confession of drivelling Intolerance.)

The Earl of Eldon commenced by sincerely assuring their lordships that he would not offer himself to their attention if he did not think that at his time of life, which could not last long, he was bound to state the grounds upon which he gave his vote in opposition to the present measure. It may, perhaps, be the last time (continued the noble earl) that I shall have the honour of addressing your lordships, but yet I may be permitted to state that I have for a long time been conversant with the politics of this country, and that from the first I started as the friend of church and state. My lords, I have had a great deal to do with the political affairs of this country, and I can assure your lordships, that if you suppose you can pass this bill without endangering the existence of the aristocracy and the existence of the monarchy of the country by doing so, you never were more mistaken. If the revd. bench of bishops and the lay lords in this house have not received this caution it is not my fault. My lords, I repeat that I consider consistency in error one of the greatest stains upon the character of a statesman, and that the effect of holding this opinion must be, that I consider myself bound, on every occasion that this measure is brought forward, to cousider what my duty is: and yet, my lords, the more I deliberate upon it the more am I disposed to declare that, as I hope for mercy hereafter, and for the good opinion of my fellow-countrymen, that this is the most dangerous of all the measures which your lordships have ever adopted. My lords, you may flatter yourselves that the dangers I have anticipated are visionary, and God forbid that I should say that those who shall have voted so for the third reading of this bill not have done conscientiously, believing that no danger exists or can be apprehended from it. But in so voting, if you do not conscientiously believe that you are placing in any danger, the paramount interests of this Protestant state, you have not that knowledge of its true interests and situation that you ought to have; for, from the moment that this bill passes—from this night forward—that state will no longer have a Protestant king and a Protestant parliament. (Long continned cheering, which was renewed at intervals during the following sentences of the noble and learned lord.) Those with whom we are dealing are too wary to apprize you, by any indiscreet conduct, of the dangers to which you are exposed. When those dangers shall have arrived I shall have been consigned to the urn, the sepulchre, and mortality; but that they will arrive, I have no more doubt than I that yet continue to exist. Notwithstanding this sad conviction I pray to God to avert the dangers that I foresee. You hear the words of a man who will soon be called to his great account. God forbid, therefore, that I should raise my humble warning voice did I not deem this measure a breach of every notion that I have of a civil contract—a breach of every article of the constitution, and contrary to the spirit of those oaths I have taken to my King and to that constitution. Pardon, my lords, a man far advanced in years, who is willing to give up his existence to avert the dangers with which all he loves, all he reveres are threatened. I solemnly declare that I had rather not be living to-morrow morning then on awaking to find that I had consented to this measure; for after all the consideration I have given to it, I feel it is impossible that I could concur in it, believing it, as I do, to be an abrogation of all those laws which I deem necessary to the safety of the church—a violation of those laws which I hold as necessary to the preservation of the throne as to that of the church, and as indispensable to the existence of the lords and commons of this realm as to that of the king and our holy religion. Feeling all this, I repeat that I would rather cease to exist than, upon awaking to-morrow morning, to find that I had consented to a measure fraught with evils so imminent and so deadly, and of which had I not solemnly expressed this my humble, but firm conviction, I should have been acting the part of a traitor to my country, my sovereign and my God. (The noble and learned lord sat down amid cheering)

The Earl of Harrowby gave his full assent to the Bill from a thorough conviction that if ever the Catholics grasped at ascendancy they would in every particular find the Protestants too strong for them. The Duke of Newcastle expressed his surprise at the temerity of the Premier in coming down to the House to propose the removal of the only safeguard of our Protestant constitution. Like Old Peachem in the Beggars Opera he thought "the Captain a very bold man!" The Duke of Cumberland voted against the Bill—the Duke of Sussex supported it. After some farther discussion the Duke of Wellington wound up this protracted contest with the following business like speech.

"My lords, I will detain you only a few minutes; but Iam desirous of making some observations on the arguments' which have been crought for ward in the course of the present debate. Thebill upon the table leaves the Roman Catholic religion in the state in which at this moment it stands, and all it does is, for the reasons stated to admit Roman Catholics into both houses of parliament. The noble and learned earl (Eldon) talks of the peril arising from Popery—of the usurpation of the acts of Philip and Mary, and he speaks of this bill as if it were just as great an usurpation. I will venture to assert, in opposition to the noble and learned lord, that a sentence by a Roman Catholic bishop, supported by the decision of the Pope, could not stand for a moment against the determination of the ecclesiastical court, and all the terrors of excommunication would be of no avail in the most insignificant court of law in the kingdom.—Therefore when the noble and learned earl tells us of the power of the Pope, it is about upon a par with his talking of the power of the common law against the Catholic Association. When he sat upon the woolsack in 1825, he did not say "truth to the common law—that will be sufficient—let things go on as they are, for they will last our time, and if a change be necessary, let us leave it to our successors." This language has been held too long already, attention to it has brought us into the very situation of difficulty in which we now find ourselves (cheers.) On this I rest the bill—that it is impossible to govern Ireland without it. I thought I had stated, as clearly as I could, what was the present condition of Ireland, to which it had been reduced by a series of misgovernments—misgovernments that no man can deny. I am not surprised that the noble earl should not be aware of that condition; but the noble and learned earl, from his official situation, must have known of its growth and that he of all men should say that he is without information, is one of the most extraordinary circumstances I ever remember. There can be no doubt that evils arising from misgovernment do exist in that country to a degree unparalleled in the story of any civilized country, and I know of no remedy but that extremity I adverted to on a former occasion, or the measure we are now about to carry. When I am asked what prospect we have of success, I answer that I certainly am sanguine that the amelioration of the country will be the consequences (Hear, hear, hear.) It has already been stated by a noble lord, that the higher and richer order of people will have an interest in tranquility; they will therefore aid in preserving it, and set an example to the lower and poorer order, of harmony and satisfaction. That is all we desire; if they set the example, the country will be quiet: if not, I cannot pretend to say that the measure will nevertheless answer. This I will say, that if this measure does not answer, I will come down to the house with the statement of the case, and ask the house to adopt other plans which I may think will tend to the security, happiness, and prosperity of the country. (Hear.) I have, on former occasions, expressed my great concern, that in consequence of considering it my duty to bring forward this bill I have been seperated from many of my friends, and particularly, let me add, from the noble and learned lord. I find this night that I have also the misfortune to have lost the confidence of another noble lord, an illustrious personage. I confess that, knowing the zeal, anxiety, prejudices of that illustrious individual on this question when he was pleased once to express, in an early period of these discussions, his approbation of my conduct, I did not suspect that the duty I should have to perform would unfortunately deprive me of his good wishes. I did hope that I might possibly regain his confidence but I must regret after what has passed not only that I have lost it, but that I am not likely to recover it. All I can say is this, that I have neither committed an action nor uttered a word upon this subject that I did not consider it my duty to his Majesty and to the public to do and say. (Much cheering) But I must likewise add this that in proportion to my regret at not having had the support of some of my friends is my gratitude to those who have relied upon me and given me their assistance. I have likewise to return my thanks to the noble lords opposite, with whom having no political connection, I had no right to expect from them the cordial and handsome support they have given me. (Cheering from all sides.)

| | Present. | Proxies. |
|---|---|---|
| Contents, - - - | 149 | 64 |
| Non-contents | 76—— | 33 |
| Majority, | 213 | |
| Minority, | 109—— | |
| Majority in favour of the motion | 104 | |

(Lord and repeated cheering)

QUALIFICATION OF FREEHOLDER'S (IRELAND) BILL.

The third reading of this bill was moved and one or two amendments proposed, but they were negatived without a division; and the bill was read a third time and passed (cheers).

Adjourned at two o'clock.

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## House of Commons.

*March* 23d.—Amongst many other petiton's on both sides the one great question Mr. H. Maxwell presented one from the Graduates, Chancellor and Vice Chancellor and seven Bishops besides various clergymen of Dublin. Mr. Croker remarked that this was no evidence of the general feeling of the Dublin University for out of 5000 entitled to sign only 1,100 persons had put their names to the petition. Sir Thos. Lethbridge presented petitions from various parishes in Somersetshire confirming his statement that the feeling in that country had decidedly altered and was now as favourable to, as it had been adverse from concession.

*March 24th.*—Sir Robert Inglis presented 14 petitions against the Catholic claims; one of them was from 1712 householders in Aberdeen. Mr. Joseph Hume stated that though many signatures of great respectability were attached to the petition it had been got up unknown to the majority of people in Aberdeen. The population amounted to 30,000 souls and knew little of it. A counter petition was in progress. Mr. Downie presented an Anti Catholic petition from Stirling, Mr. Abercrombie said that in Stirling many people were favourable to the claims who thought they best discharged their duty by remaining quiescent; and that many people would do so but for certain fulminating sermons which the clergy were constantly preaching. On the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill being read, Mr. Peel proposed the following amendment; viz. that the offices of Guardians or Justice or Regent of the United Kingdom during the absence of his Majesty or his successors from the same, under whatever name, style, or title, such offices may be constituted or appointed; should not be open to Catholics; that the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being should exercise the right of presentation to Ecclesiastical Benefices instead of Commissioners; and that no person in holy orders of the Church of Rome shall be capable of being elected a member of Parliament. A trifling opposition was offered to the amendments, but on the division they were carried by immense majorities.

*March 26th*—Mr. E. Davenport brought in a bill for the more summary conviction of juvenile offenders. Sir J. Scarlett presented a petition from 324 Serjeants and Barristers of the English Bar. Mr. Peel moved for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate the powers and jurisdictions of county Magistrates. He proposed also to raise the qualification from £ 100 to £ 300; to abolish the distinction between Justices of the Quorum and others, and to give them power to compel the attendance of witnesses in all cases, likewise to require all Magistrates to make return of fines and penalties to the clerk of the peace. Mr. Hume hoped that the mode of selecting Magistrates would be improved. Qualifications of property were not sufficient, as fools with £ 30,000 might be appointed while sensible men with only £ 100 a year might be excluded. He also thought clergymen should not be appointed. Mr. Secretary Peel did not wish to exempt clergymen, as there was a part of the year during which the laity were absent and if it were not for the clergy there would be no magistrates.

*Thursday, March* 26.—Sir J. Mackintosh, on presenting the Edinburgh Petition said, This is a petition in favour of the Roman Catholic Claims, from four-fifths of what, until such a levelling spirit seized the Honourable Gentlemen on the Bench below me, used without objection or exception to be called the respectable classes of the community, in the ancient capital of the most Protestant part of this Protestant empire, which, in my opinion, will perform one of the noblest of its high office of guardian to the Protestant interest of Europe, by passing this Bill into a law. The number of signatures is something under 8,000, and to each name is added the place of abode; the most severe scrutiny was made into every signature, and all the precautions it was possible to take were adopted, against those faults to which numerously signed petitions are ever liable. It is signed by 7 Peers, sons of Peers or Privy Councillors—by 25 Knights of the Bath and Baronets—by 155 Landed Gentlemen of considerable property—by 150 Advocates of the Scotch Bar, leaving scarcely twelve names of any distinction in this class not appended to the petition, and completing that union, I am proud and happy to say, of the Bar of Scotland with that of England, so worthily represented by my Hon. and Learned Friend who is at the head of it (Sir J. Scarlett)—a union, let me add, not merely between the English and Scotch Bars, but with the Protestant and Catholic Bar of Ireland, as evidenced by the petition presented by my Hon. and Learned Friend—if he will allow me to call him so (Mr. Doherty.) Thus we have the general consent of the legal profession in all parts of the British islands, to show that these odious and voluntary professions of Constitutional Laws, who deal with Crowns at their pleasure, may be mistaken in their opinions. I may add, that the petition is signed by 50 Divines, comprehending Dignitaries of the Church of England, and Ministers well known to be most usefully employed in discharging their sacred duties in Edinburgh. It comprehends, also, the Presbyterian Clergy still more Anti-Papal then the Scotch Divines' of the Seceding Church, all Protestants, and comprehended in that class which we call orthodox Dissenters. The petition is subscribed, also, by the Principal of the Metropolitan University, and by 16 Professors of that renowned Institution, making the great majority of that body—by 21 bankers and officers of Banking Companies, in a city where it is well known that the banking business is the principal trade—by 6 General Officers, and 40 Colonels and other Officers, in his Majesty's army—by 23 Officers of the Royal Navy, including some Flag Officers—by 188 Physicians and Surgeons—by about 600 Gentlemen connected with various branches of the Law, besides Advocates—and by nearly 250 respectable Merchants and Traders. If it be any addition to the weight of this list, I will say that it contains the names of almost all the considerable persons of the two parties which divided Edinburgh, until the happy introduction of these measures by Ministers buried all party differences in oblivion. I may state with confidence now, that, with a very small exception, against the respectability of the individuals forming which exception, I do not breathe a single word—the petition is signed by what has been called, until within these six weeks, the party of the Tories, as well as the party of the Whigs of Edinburgh. With pleasure I mention, that there exists at present no such distinction. I take the liberty of remarking, that the petition contains no common names: At the head of the requisitionts for the meeting, [illegible]

ly at the head for the signatures to the petition, is the name of the most celebrated writer in the world—of a writer who has given more delight to a greater number of human beings, in a shorter space of time, than, I will venture to say, any author who has preceded him could ever boast of having communicated. What is more pertinent to the subject before the House, he is a man, to the full, as much above the common standard in sense and rectitude of judgment, as in other more conspicuous, but not more valuable qualities I need not add that this illustrious name is that of Sir Walter Scott. Although not so pertinent to this petition, I would indulge in the melancholy pleasure of adding, on this question, to the first name in British literature, the first name in British science—that of Sir Humphrey Davy. Though on a sick bed, he was not so absorbed by his sufferings—from which, I trust, he will be speedily relieved—but that he felt and expressed a glow of joy at the glad tidings of the introduction of a Bill which he held as honourable to his religion as to his country. The person who took the most active part in introducing the petition, is a gentleman whom I have the happiness to call my friend—Sir James Moncrieff. Placed by the unanimous suffrage of his own profession at the head of it, as Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and enjoying an extent of legal practice which none of his greatest predecessors ever approached, I cite him chiefly on the present occasion, in the hope that his name may furnish something to appease and conciliate the hostility directed against this measure, arising from feelings which, in the utmost excess, I cannot but reverence, which I cannot approach without tenderness, and which I cannot wish on the whole to be weaker, although I might pray that they should be managed with more forbearance. His father was one of the brightest ornaments of that Church of Scotland, whose venerable presence now rises before my eyes, uniting the appearance of the primitive Christian and of the gentleman of ancient blood, in a degree I never knew equalled. My friend, "of virtuous father virtuous son," has subscribed the petition with as true a heart as was possessed by his pious progenitor. Before I appeal to the next name, I must say that we have in it one of the most splendid and the weightiest of those who have supported this measure—the learned, the philosophical, the eloquent, and, above all, the pious Dr. Chalmers, than whom no more zealous Protestant can exist, or one more ready to take part in the contest between the two religions with more activity and sincerity. He prays us to disencumber his religion of all that antiquated armour of disabilities and penalties which has weakened it, and which has been worn by falsehood and imposture, in order that the contest may be decided by appeals to Scripture and reason, which is the true religion. I may be allowed, I trust to close with an observation made by a great man, Mr. Burke, who described Sir George Saville's Bill, in 1788, for the Repeal of the Penalties against Roman Catholics, as a Bill for the toleration of the Protestant religion throughout Europe. "and I, in a much more emphatic manner will say, that I consider the Bill now before the House as a Bill that will promote the interest of the Protestant religion in every other country in the world—that will open the doors which long have been shut against the professors of the Protestant faith, and enable them to obtain a patient hearing to its preachers in places where the most violent prejudices now prevail against it—that will give to Protestantism a legal toleration, where it now subsists only by a precarious connivance—and will finally secure, strengthen and perpetuate, the rights of millions of Protestants who live under Roman Catholic Sovereigns." If we could convoke all the Protestants on the Continent of Europe at the bar of this House I am sure they would implore us this day to spread our their rights and privileges the shield of toleration by the example of our Concessions to the Roman Catholics. I trust in God that the Members of this House and the country are not so much prejudiced, that we should do an act which may be represented as a proof that we hated their Roman Catholic opponents more than we loved our Protestant brethren.

Sir R. Inglis asserted in reply to Sir James Mackintosh that the opposers of the bill were very numerous in Scotland. Mr. S. Bourne, Mr. Hayes, Grant, and Mr. Hume Drummond asserted that the feeling in Scotland was against the bill,—the great majority favored it.

*March 27th*,—Colonel Trench confessed he had altered his sentiments with regard to the Catholics. It was clear from the present state of Ireland that either coercion or conciliation were essential, and as the latter was preferable he supported it. Mr. O'Neil was favorable to qualified emancipation, but he objected to the present bill because it gave to Catholics the power of lgislating for our Church.

Some clauses having been added to the Bill to adapt the Oath to future reigns, and to empower the secretary of state to licence a Jesuit or other Regular to visit the United Kingdom for a limited time. Upon the question that the Bill be ingrossed the House divided, when it passed by a majority of 132.

*March 30th*.—Sir R. Inglis presented Petitions against the Catholic Claims from the Associate Presbytery of Edinburgh, the Associate Synod of Kirkaldy, and the inhabitants of Blairgowrie. Sir M. Shaw Stewart took that opportunity of stating that he had received a letter from the clergyman of Bothwell who was charged with exciting his parishioners from the pulpit, denying the statements and terming them a tissue of infamous falshoods. Upon this Mr. Campbell of Islay, M. P. for Argyilshire, got up and confirmed the allegations made against the Minister of Bothwell. The Honorable Gentleman reported the denunciations, and Popish terrors, which formed the subject of the obnoxious discourse, and pledged his honor that they had been uttered.

Mr Pell moved the third reading of the Relief Bill upon which the Marquis of Chandos moved as an amendment that it be read that day six months. After a long debate, the House divided. For Mr. Peel's motion..... .....320

Against it..... .142

Majority ..... 173

The bill accordingly passed; as did likewise the Disfranchisement Bill.

*March 31st*.—Sir R. Inglis presented a petition from the Ministers &c. of the Presbytery of Forfar, but as it was only signed by one person it was agreed after some discussion that until the House decided that one member of a corporate body could represent the whole, the petition should be received as the petition of the person signing only.

Petitions were presented from Perth, Stirling, Helensburgh and Nova Scotia in favor of the claims.

*April 6th*.—Mr. Tennyson postponed his motion respecting the Disfranchisement of East Retford to the 5th May. Mr. P. Dawson brought in a Bill to repeal the Auction Duties. Mr. Dawson brought in a Bill to carry into effect a convention entered into between His Majesty and the King of Spain for liquidating the claims of their respective subjects. Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald presented a petition from the Ribbon Weavers of Coventry praying relief. Mr. Hume presented a petition from the Brewers of Dundee complaining that the reduction of the duty on spirits had greatly reduced the consumption of Beer and praying relief.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that £22,500 be granted to His Majesty to make compensation to Bencoolen planters. Mr. Hume said the compensation ought to be six times the amount which would even then only replace the fixed capital of the planters lost by the transfer of the Molucca islands to the Dutch. Mr. Wynn supported the Chancellors's motion which was carried.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer next moved for a grant of £200,600 to liquidate the claims of Spanish subjects on Great Britain.—Agreed to.

# America.

## THE FUGITVE STEPHENSON.

*(From the Aurora and Pennsylvania Gaz. March. 19.)*

The circumstances under which, this man, has been brought here from Savannah, have deeply excited the public mind.—He arrived here, it seems, yesterday, in the pilot boat Savannah, from Savannah, in four days. On arriving the vessel anchored off the Battery, and communication was had with the British consul and the agents of the British creditors; and he was soon after arrested on board the vessel for debt, by the high-constable Hays, since which there is no trace of him. The intelligence of the arrival of Stephenson having soon become public, and suspicions being entertained that he had been forcibly seized and brought hither, a considerable ferment was excited, a writ of habeas corpus was applied for and obtained near midnight, by some volunteers, on behalf of the prisoner, and the house of a gentleman, where he was supposed to be detained, was visited, but without finding him. This morning the firment increased. The British Consul and Hays have both been served with writs of *habeas corpus* which however, as yet have not produced the prisoner, and meantime, every variety of rumour is afloat, that he has been carried off to sea; that he is placed, at any rate, beyond the reach of rescue in short, that a daring and highanded violation of the laws commenced in Georgia, has been successfully accomplished here. The better opinion however, now is, that Stephenson will be forth-coming at one o'clock, before the Recorder. Of which, and what then transpires, we shall take care to inform our readers.

Meanwhile, let us look calmly at the facts as they are alleged to exist in this case.—A man is forcibly seized in a distant state—bound, and hurried on board a vessel brought hither clandestinely—delivered under colour of the law to a sworn officer—and then all trace of him disappears. He is not in the prison of the city—he is not, the sheriff says, in his custody—nor does he know aught of him.—The law has put forth in vain its process to claim him, and to vindicate, in his behalf, the common privilege of every man, in a government of laws, to be judged by the laws. He is still undiscovered—while it is admitted that there are those, within the reach and jurisdiction of the Courts, who do know where he is—and who therefore must stand in the light of persons resisting the just authority of the Courts.

These we say, are the facts, so far as a diligent inquiry has enabled us to verify them; and assuming them to be correct, we ask what security is there for the personal liberty of any man, if such things can be done with impunity? No one will suspect us of desiring to screen criminals; or to excite, in behalf of guilt, the compassion or sympathy of the public. But we claim, that for guilt and innocence alike there be but one rule of proceeding and that—the rule prescribed by the law. It will be no justification of what has occurred—even though Stephenson be surrendered to day—for the very concealment and mystery that has been practised, and the consequent defeat, even though for one hour only, of the law by the agency of its own ministers is a high misdemeanor.

The circumstances of Stephenson's seizure in Georgia are these;—The deputy gaoler of Savannah, conceived the plan of bringing him here, in order to obtain the reward proffered by Mr. Parkins, of Sp. dols, 1500. He enlisted the owner of the pilot boat in the scheme, and they two, with others, followed Stephenson to a farm house about twenty miles from Savannah, where they found him, and told him he must go with them. He made no resistance; took from his pocket Sp. dol. 22, all he had. which he gave to Lloyd, his companion, and was then put in o a carriage, driven to and through Savannah, embarked on board the boat, and brought hither, without being told where he was going or what the authority for his arrest. Arrived in the bay here, he made, it is said, an attempt to destroy himself with a pistol—which was prevented by the master of the pilot boat, who then pinioned him; and pinioned he was brought before the British Consul here.

At 1. P. M. Mr. Stephenson was brought into the Recorder's room by Mr. Hays, and after a short consultation with two or three gentlemen who appear to act as counsel for him, the Recorder stated that there appeared to be no legal process by which he was detained, and inquired if there was any reason why he should not be discharged from the custody of Mr. Hays. No objection being made, the Recorder declared him to be at liberty; when Mr. Sheriff Shaw took him in custody at the suit of Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins, of London, for debt.

Here the British Consul addressed the assembly, stating that upon his word as a gentleman, he had no connection with the removal of Stephenson. He received a letter from two marshalls of Savannah, apprizing him of the seizure of S., in consequence of which he went on board the Savannah when she arrived.

He accompanied him to Mr. Goodhue's and saw him there last evening. Advised him to go to Mr. Hays' house, as he would be kindly treated there. He was hospitably used at Mr. Goodhue's, and they drank wine together. The consul said, he admitted that he had sent a letter and affidavit to Savannah to have S. arrested; but that he had given him a pledge to save his life. He felt as much commisseration for his situation as any man could do.

Mr. Emmett now interposed in behalf of Mr. Goodhue, who stood beside him, and who solemnly disclaimed any participation in the arrest of S. or the means adopted for that purpose.

Mr. Wylie then stated, that he was authorized by Mr. Stephenson to declare, that he had been treated in a most ruffianlike manner.

Yes, said Mr. Patterson that is what we are coming to.—

Mr. Wylie: Mr. Stephenson says, that he was arrested, from his bed, in the night, by five men armed with pistols.

Mr. Stephenson—and swords also.

Mr. Wylie. By four men, armed with pistols and swords, and in this manner kidnapped and dragged on board of a vessel—on board of which also, he has been bound and treated with ruffian violence. [A shudder ran through the crowd.]

Mr. Hay now rose ro address the people; but the Recorder entreated silence; and the Sheriff ordered the room to be cleared.

Mr. Shaw now took Mr. Stephenson by the arm, and he was led away to the Debtor's Prison on the civil process before mentioned.

The excitement was very great. There was but one feeling that an unlawful and violent trespass had been committed, expressed by all the citizens present. It was understood that Stephenson's counsel would take proper measures to do justice to him and the violated laws of the country. When he went off with the sheriff, the crowd, considering its density, retired with great good order.

# GOING TO THE RACES.

## BY MISS MITFORD.

*(From the Anniversary.)*

A MEMORABLE day was the third of last June to Mary and Henrietta Coxe, the young daughters of Simon Coxe the carpenter of Aberleigh, for it was the first day of Ascot Races, and the first time of their going to that celebrated union of sport and fashion. There is no pleasure so great in the eyes of our country damsels as a jaunt to Ascot. In the first place, it is, when you get there, a genuine English amusement, open alike to rich and poor, elegant as an opera, and merry as a fair; in the second, this village of Aberleigh is situate about fourteen miles from the course, just within distance, almost out of distance, so that there is commonly enough of suspence and difficulty—the slight difficulty, the short suspence which add such zest to pleasure; finally, at Ascot you are sure to see the King, to see him in his graciousness and his dignity, the finest gentleman in Europe, the greatest sovereign of the world. Truly it is nothing extraordinary that his liege subjects should flock to indulge their feelings of loyalty by the sight of such a monarch, and that the announcement of his presence should cover a barren heath, a dense and crowded population of all ranks and all ages, from the duchess to the gipsy, from the old men of eighty to the child in its mother's arms.

All people love Ascot Races; but our country lasses love them above all. It is the favourite wedding jaunt, for half our young couples are married in the race week, and one or two matches have seemed to me got up purposely for the occasion; and of all the attentions that can by offered by a lover, a drive to the Races is the most irresistible. In short so congenial is that gay scene to love, that it is a moot point which are most numerous, the courtships that conclude there in the shape of bridal excursions, or those which begin on that favoured spot in the shape of parties of pleasure; and the delicate experiment called "popping the question," is so often put in practice on the very course itself, that when Robert Hewitt, the young farmer at the Holt, asked master Coxe's permission to escort his daughters, not only the good carpenter, but his neighbours the blacksmith and the shoemaker, looked on the mark of rustic gallantry as the precursor of a declaration in form; and all the village cried out on Hetta Coxe's extreme good luck. Hetta being supposed, and with some reason, to be the chief object of this attention.

Robert Hewitt was a young farmer of the old school, honest, frugal, and industrious; thrifty, thriving, and likely to thrive; one of a fine yeomanly spirit, not ashamed of his station, and fond of following the habits of his forefathers, sowing his own corn, driving his own team, and occasionally ploughing his own land. As proud, perhaps, of his blunt speech and homely ways as some of his brother farmers of their superior refinement and gentility. Nothing could exceed the scorn with which Robert Hewitt, in his market cart, drawn by his good horse Dobbin, would look down on one neighbour on his hunter, and another in his gig. To the full as proud as any of them was Robert, but in a different and way, perhaps a safer. He piqued himself, like a good Englishman, on wearing a smock frock, smoking his pipe, and hating foreigners, to our intercourse with whom he was wont to escribe all the airs and graces, the new fashions, and the effeminacy, which annoyed him in his own countrymen. He hated the French, he detested dandies, and he abhorred fine ladies. fine ways, and finery of any sort. Such was Robert Hewitt.

Henrietta Coxe was a pretty girl of seventeen, and had passed the greater part of her life with an aunt in the next town, who had been a lady's maid in her youth, and had retired thither on a small annuity. To this aunt, who had been dead about a twelvemonth, she was indebted for a name, rather too fine for common wear—I believe she wrote herself Henrietta-Matilda; a large wardrobe, pretty much in the same predicament; an abundant stock of superfine notions, some skill in mantua-making and millinery, and a legacy of a hundred pounds to be paid on her wedding-day. Her beauty was quite in the style of a wax doll: blue eyes, flaxen hair, delicate features, and a pink and white complexion, much resembling that sweet pea which is known by the name of the painted lady. Very pretty she was certainly, with all her airs and graces; and very pretty, in spite of her airs and graces, did Robert Hewitt think her: and love, who delights in contrasts, and has an especial pleasure in oversetting wise resolutions, and bending the haughty self-will of the lords of the creation, was beginning to make strange havoc in the stout yeoman's heart. His operations, too, found a very unintentional coadjutrix in old Mrs. Hewitt, who, taking alarm at her son's frequent visits to the carpenter's shop, unwarily expressed a hope, that if her son did intend to marry one of the Coxe's he would have nothing to do with the fine lady; but would choose Mary, the elder sister, a dark haired, pleasant looking young woman of two-and-twenty, who kept the house as clean as a palace, and was the boast of the village for industry and good humour. Now, this unluckly caution gave Robert, who loved his mother, but did not choose to be managed by her, an additional motive for his lurking preference by piqueing his self will; and to which, the little damsel herself, in the absence of other admirers, took visible pleasure in his admiration; so that the affair seemed drawing to a crisis, and the party to Ascot appeared likely to end like other jaunts to the same place, in a wedding. It is true that the invitation, which had been readily and gratefully accepted by her sister, had been received by Miss Hetta with some little demur. "Going to the Races was delightful! but to ride in a cart behind Dobbin was odious. Could not Mr. Hewitt hire a phaeton, or borrow a gig; However, as her sister seemed to wish it, she might perhaps go, if she could find no better conveyance. And with this concession the lover was contented; the more especially as the destined finery was in active preparation. Flounces, furbelows and frippery of all descriptions, enough to stock a milliner's shop, did Hetta produce for the adornment of her fair person; and Robert looked on in silence, sometimes thinking how pretty she would look; sometimes, how soon he would put an end to much nonsense when

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once they where married; and sometimes, how odd a figure he and Dobbin should cut by the side of so much beauty and fashion.

Neither Dobbin nor his master were fated to be so honoured, The evening before the Races happened to be a revel at Whitley Wood: thither Hetta repaired; and there she had the ill fortune to be introduced to Monsieur Auguste, a young Frenchman, who had lately hired a room at B. where he vended eau de Cologne and French toys and essences, and did himself the honour as his bills expressed, to cut the hair and the corns of the nobility and gentry of the town and neighbourhood. Monsiur was a dark sallow, foreign looking personage, with tremendous whiskers, who looked at once fierce and foppish, was curled and perfumed in a manner that did honour to his double profession, and wore gold rings in his ears and on his fingers, a huge bunch of seals at his side, and gaudy brooch at his bosom. Small chance had Robert Hewitt against such a rival, especially when, smitten with her beauty or her hundred pounds, he devoted himself to Hetta's service, made fine speeches in most bewitching broken English, braved for her sake the barbarities of a country dance, and promised to initimate her into the mysteries of the waltz and the quadrille; and finally, requested the honour to conduct her in a cabriolet, the next day, to Ascot Races. Small chance had our poor farmer against such a Monsieur.

The morning arrived, gloomy, showery, and cold, and at the appointed hour up drove the punctual Robert,, in a new market cart. painted blue with red wheels, and his heavy but handsome horse Dobbin (who was indeed upon occasion the fore horse of the team), as sleek and shining as good feed and good dressing could make him. Up drove Robert with his little sister (a child of eleven years old, who was to form one of the party) sitting at his side; whilst equally punctual, at Master Coxe's door, stood the sister ready dressed. Mary in a new dark gown, a handsome shawl, and a pretty straw bonnet, with a cloth cloak hanging on her arm: Hetta in a flutter of gauze and ribbons, pink and green, and yellow, and blue, looking like a parrot tulip, or a milliner's doll, or a picture of the fashions in the Lady's Magazine, or like any thing under the sun but an English country girl. Robert looked at her and then at Mary, who was vainly endeavouring to persuade her to put on, or at least to take, a cloak and thought for once without indignation of his mother's advice; he got out, however, and was preparing to assist them into the cart, when suddenly, to the astonishment of every body but Hetta, for she had said nothing at home of her encounter at the revel, Monsieur Auguste made his appearance in hired gig of the most wretched description, drawn by an equally miserable jade, alighted at the house and claimed Mademoiselle's promise to do him the honour to accompany him in his cabriolet. The consternation was general. Mary remonstrated with her sister mildly but earnestly; Master Coxe swore she should not go; but Hetta was resolute; and Farmer Hewitt whose first impulse had been to drub the Frenchman, changed his purpose when he saw how willing she was to be carried off. "Let her go," said he, "Monsieur is welcome to her company; for my part, I think they are well matched. It would be a pity to part them." And lifting Mary rapidly in to the cart, he drove off at a pace of which Dobbin, to judge from his weight, appeared incapable, and to which that illustrious steed was very little accustomed.

In the meanwhile Hetta was endeavouring to introduce her new beau to her father, and to reconcile him to her change of escort; and the standers by, consisting of half the men and boys in the village, were criticising the Frenchman's equipage. "I could shake the old chase to pieces with one jerk, it's so ramshackle," cried Ned Miles, Master Coxes's foreman. "The wheel will come to pieces long before they get to Ascot," added Sam the apprentice, "The old horse has a spavin in the off fore leg, that's what makes him so lame,," said Will Ford the blacksmith. "And he has been down within the month. Look at his knees!" rejoined Jem the carter. "He's blind of an eye,' exclaimed one urchin. "He shies," cried another. "The reins are rotten," observed Dick the collarmaker. "The Frenchman can'd drive," remarked Jack the drover, coming up to join the crew; "he as nearly as possible run foul of my pigs." "He'll certainly overturn her, poor thing," cried one kind friend, as overcome by her importunities her father at length consented to her departure. "The chaise will break down," said another, "Break! he'll break her neck," added a third. "They'll be drenched to the skin in this shower," exclaimed a fourth;—and amidst these consoling predictions the happy couple departed.

Robert and Mary, on their side, proceeded for some time in almost total silence; Robert too angry for speech, and Mary feeling herself, however innocent, involved in the consequence of her sister's delinquence; so that little passed beyond Anne Hewitt's delighted remarks on the beauty of the country, and the hedgerows, bright with the young leaves of the oak,, and gay with the pearly thorn blossoms and the delicate brier rose: and her occasional exclamations at the sudden appearance of some tiny wren, or the peculiar interrupted flight of some water-wagtail, as he threw himself forward, then rested for a moment, self poised in the air, then started on again with an up down motion, like a ball tossed from the hand, keeping by the side of the cart for half a mile or more, as is frequently the way with that sociable bird. Little passed beyond trifles such as these, until Robert turned suddenly round to his companion with the abrupt question: "Pray, Miss Mary, do you like Frenchmen!" "I never was acquainted with any," replied Mary; but I think I should like Englishmen best. It seems natural to prefer one's own countrymen." "Aye, to be sure!" replied Robert "to be sure it is! You are a sensible girl, Mary Coxe; and a good girl. It would be well for your sister if she had some of your sense" "Hetta is a good girl, I assure you Farmer Hewitt,; a very good girl," rejoined Mary warmly, "and does not want sense. But only consider how young she is, and her having no mother, and being a little spoiled by my poor aunt, and so pretty, and every body talking nonsense to her, no wonder that she should sometimes be a little wrong, as she was this morning. But I hope that we shall meet her on the course, and that all will go right again. Hetta is a good girl, and will make a good wife." "To a Frenchman," replied Robert dryly; and the conversation turned to other subjects, and was kept up with cheerfulness and good humour till they reached Ascot.

Anne and Mary enjoyed the Races much. They saw the line of carriages, nine deep—more carriages than they thought ever were built; and the people—more people than they thought the whole world could hold; had a confused view of the horses and a distinct one of the riders' jackets: and Anne, whose notions on the subject of racing had been rather puzzled, so far enlarged her knowledge and improved her mind as to comprehend that yellow, crimson, green, and blue, in short, all the colours of the rainbow, were trying which should come first to the winning post; saw Punch, a puppet show, several peep shows, and the dancing dogs; admired the matchless display of beauty and elegance when the weather allowed the ladies to walk up and down the course; were amused at the bustle and hurry-scurry, when a sudden shower drove them to the shelter of their carriages; saw the Duke of Wellington; had a merry nod from the lively boy, Prince George; and had the honour of sharing, with some thousands of his subjects, a most graceful bow and most gracious smile from his Majesty. In short, they had seen every thing and every body, except Hetta and her beau; and nothing had been wanting to Mary's gratification, but the assurance of her sister's safety; for Mary had that prime qualification for a sight seer, the habit of thinking much of what she came to see and little of herself. She made light of all inconveniencies, covered litte Anne, (a delicate child) with her own cloak during the showers, and contrived in spite of Robert's gallant attention to his guest, that Annie should have the best place under the umbrella, and the most tempting portion of the provisions; so that our farmer, by no means wanting in moral taste, was charmed with her cheerfulness, her good humour, and the total absence of vanity and selfishness, and when, on her ascending the cart to return, he caught a glimpse of a pretty foot and ankle, and saw how much exercise and pleasure had brightened her complexion and brightened her hazel eyes, he could not help thinking to himself, "My mother was right. She's ten times handsomer than her sister, and has twenty times more sense,—and, besides she does not like Frenchmen."

But were could Hetta be? What had become of poor Hetta? This question, which had passed so frequently on Mary's mind during the Races became still more painful as they proceeded on their road home, which, leading though cross country lanes, far away from the general throng of the visitors, left more leisure for her affectionate fears. They had driven about two miles, and Robert was endeavouring to comfort her with hopes that their horse's lameness had forced them back again, and that her sister would be found safe at Aberleigh, when a sudden turn in the lane discovered a disabled gig, without horse or driver, in the middle of the road, and a woman seated on a bank by the side of a ditch—a miserable object, tattered, dirty, shivering, drenched, and crying as if her heart would break. Was it? could it be Hetta? Yes, Hetta it was. All the misfortunes that had been severally predicted at their outset had befallen the unfortunate pair. Before they had travelled three miles, their wretched horse had fallen lame in his near fore leg, and had cast the off hind shoe, which, as the blacksmith of the place was gone to the Races, and nobody seemed willing to put himself out of the way to oblige a Frenchman, had nearly stopped them at the beginning of their expedition. At last, however, they met with a man who undertook to shoe their steed, and whose want of skill added a prick to their other calamities; then Monsieur Auguste broke a shaft of the cabriolet by driving against a post, the setting and bandaging which broken limb made another long delay; then came a pelting shower, during which they were forced to stand under a tree; they lost their way, and owing to the people of whom Monsieur inquired not understanding theirs, went full five miles round about; then they arrived at the Choqeers public house, which no effort could induce their horse to pass, so there they stopped perforce to bait and feed; then, when they were getting on as well as could be expected of a horse with three lame legs and a French driver, a waggon came past them, carried away their wheel, threw Monsieur Auguste into the hedge, and lodged Miss Henrietta in the ditch; so now the beau was gone to the next village for assistance, and the belle was waiting his return on the bank; and poor Hetta was evidently tired of her fine lover and the manifold misadventures which his unlucky gallantry had brought upon her, and accepted very thankfully the offer which Anne and Mary made and Robert did not oppose, of taking her into the cart and leaving a line written in pencil on a leaf of Mary's pocket book, to inform Monsieur of her safety. Heartily glad was poor Hetta to find herself behind the good steed Dobbin, under cover of her sister's warm cloak, pitied and comforted, and in a fair way to get home. Heartily glad would she have been, too, to have found herself reinstated in the good graces of her old admirer. But of that she saw no sign. Indeed, the good yeoman took some pains to show that, although he bore no malice, his courtship was over. He goes, however, oftener than ever to the carpenter's house; and the gossips of Aberleigh say that this jaunt to Ascot will have its proper and usual catastrophe, a merry wedding; that Robert Hewitt will be the happy bridegroom, but that Hetta Coxe will not be the bride.

## A list of Vessels belonging to the Royal Navy, lost since His Majesty's Accession, 1820.

Carron, Capt, Furneux, ship sloop, 20 guns, 450 tons, lost in red sea, 1820.

Drake, brig, 10 guns, 237 tons, Captain Baker, built by Mr. J. Bailey, at Ipswich 1808; lost at Newfoundland, 1822.

Confiance, sloop, 18 guns, 385 tons, Captain Morgan, lost; with all the crew, off the coast, of Ireland in the winter of 1822; the Arab, sloop, 18 guns, 383 tons, Captain Holmes, foundered same time.

Columbine, brig sloop, 18 guns, 385 tons, Captain the Hon. C. Abbot, wrecked in the Mediterranean, 1823.

Delight, brig sloop, 18 guns, 235 tons, Captain R. Hay, foundered off the Isle of France, 1823 crew lost.

Dwarf, cutter, 10 guns, 190 tons, Lieutenant N. I. Chapman, built at Woolwich, 1810, was wrecked in Dublin Bay, 4th March, 1824, crew saved.

Race Horse, brig sloop, 18 guns, 389 tons, Capt, W. B. Sucking, wrecked in Douglas Bay, Isle of Man, in November, 1822.

Partridge, brig, 10 guns, 235 tons, tender to Britannia, 120 guns, built at Plymouth, May, 1822, was blown out of Leith Roads and stranded on the Vile Island, 25th November 1824.

Fury, bomb ship, 4 guns, 375 tons, Capt. H. P. Hoppner, wrecked by the ice, in the Polar Sea, 26th August, 1825.

Agerine, brig sloop, 10 guns, 235 tons, Captain C. Weymss, built at Deptford, 1824, capsized in a squall in the Dardanelles, 10th of March 1826, crew saved.

Magpie, schooner, 3 guns, Lieutenant E. Smith, built at Bermuda in the summer of 1825, capsized in the hurricane of Cuba, October, same year.

Diamond, 40 guns, 1083 tons, (in ordinary at Portsmouth) accidentally burnt 18th February, 1827.

Nimrod, brig-sloop, 18 guns, 387 tons, Com. S. Sparshot, stranded in Holyhead Bay, January 1827; she was sold on the 3d of March; repaired and lengthened at Liverpool; and is now Nimrod of Liverpool, 470, tons, Captain Hadgely.

Martin, ship-sloop, 20 guns, 460 tons, Com. T. Wilson, foundered off the Cape, 1827.

Cynthia, packet-brig, 233 tons, Lieutenant J. White, purchased by Government, June 1826; she was the Prince Regent of Falmouth, Captain White, built by Mr. Symonds, of that place in 1821, and wrecked off Barbadoes in May 1827.

Redwing, brig-sloop, 18 guns, 382 tons, Com. D. C. Clavering, foundered off the coast of Africa, about September, 1827.

Cambrian, 46 guns, 1086 tons, Captain G. W. Hamilton, wrecked off Candia, 31st January, 1828.

Union, Schooner, 4 guns, 90 tons, Lieut. C. C. Dent, wrecked off Napan, N A, 21st March, 1828.

Acorn, ship-sloop, 18 guns, 455 tons, Com. E. Gordon, built by Sir R. Sepping, at Chatham, launched 16th November, 1826, foundered on passage from Halifax to Bermuda, in April 1828.

Contest, brig 12 guns, 250 tons, Lieut. C. Plaggenborg, foundered in company with Acorn.

Parthian, brig, 10 guns, 235 tons, Com. G. F. Hotham, wrecked off Scio, 16th May, 1828.

Redpole, packet-brig, 10 guns, 235 tons. Bullock, Master, built in 1811, and rebuilt 1824, left Rio Janeiro in August with the mails, and has not been heard of since.

Jasper, 10 guns, 285 tons, Com. L. C. Rooke, wrecked on the island of Santa Maura in the Mediterranean, 13th October, 1828.

Kangaroo, ship-sloop, surveying vessel, M. Autoney de Mayne (who had commanded her for above ten years), was wrecked on the Hogsties, West Indies, 13th December, 1828.

## REVIEW OF BOOKS.

*The History of Persia, from the most early period to the present time.* By Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. & K. L. S. A new Edition, revised and corrected. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1829. J. Murray.

It is unnecessary now to dwell on the merits of this excellent work—a standard production of our literature; all that remains for us is to express our pleasure at seeing it in another shape and a new edition. Curious in its information, enlightened in its general views, extraordinary as an accurate picture of one of those vast monuments of bigotry and despositism, whose existence seems strange even in the East,—in the history of Persia there is "ample space and verge enough," for every theory and discussion that philosophers, moralists, and politicians, might choose to erect, but perhaps we had better leave such grave matters, and content ourselves with a selection from the numerous anecdotes which abound in these pages.

"Jemsheed was the first who discovered wine. He was immoderately fond of grapes, and desired to preserve some which were placed in a large vessel and lodged in a vault for future use. When the vessel was opened the grapes had fermented: their juice was so acid, that the king believed it must be poisonous: he had some bottles filled with it and poison written upon each; these were placed in his room. It happened that one of his favourite ladies were affected with nervous headaches; the pain distracted her so much, that she desired death; observing a bottle with poison written on it, she took it and swallowed its contents. The wine, for such it had become, overpowered the lady, who fell into a sound sleep, and awoke much refreshed. Delighted with the remedy, she repeated the dose so often, that the king's poison was all drunk. He soon discovered this forced the lady to confess what she had done. A quantity of wine was made; and Jemsheed and all his court drank of the new beverage, which, from the manner of its discovery, is to this day known in Persia by the name of ze-her-e khoosh, or the delightful poison.

* * A persian poet, alluding to the victories which the youthful Feridoon obtained over Zohauk, and to the enchantments, by which the latter was guarded, and the manner in which they were overcome by his antagonist, beautifully exclaims: 'The happy Feridoon was not an angel: he was not formed of musk or amber: it was by his justice and generosity that he gained good and great ends. Be thou just and generous, and thou shalt be a Feridoon' * * * Feridoon was the first monarch whoever rode upon an elephant, or brought those animals into use in war. His wisdom and goodness have been universally celebrated, His testament, addressed to his descendants, contained the following admirable lesson to monarchs: 'Deem every day in your life a leaf in your history! to this care, therefore, that nothing be writen in it which is not worthy of posterity.'"

There are some amusing traditions about Alexander the Great; our readers may contrast the romantic with the classical history. Respecting the cause of his disagrement with Darab II. the author relates:

"The quarrel, we are told, originated in Alexander refusing to pay the tribute of golden eggs, to which his father had agreed. 'The bird that laid the eggs had flown to the other world!' is reported to have been the answer of the Macedonian prince to the Persian envoy who demanded the tribute. After this, Darab sent another ambassador, whom he charged to deliver a bat, ball, and a bag of very small seed, called gunjud. The bat and ball were meant to throw ridicule on Alexander's youth, being a fit amusement for his age. The bag of seed was intended as an emblem of the innumerable Persian army. Alexander took the bat into his hand, and said, "This is my power, with which I will strike the ball of your monarch's dominions; and this fowl (he had ordered one to be brought) shall soon shew what a mere morsel his army will prove to mine.' The grain was instantly eaten up; and Alexander gave a wild melon to the envoy, desiring him to tell his Sovereign what he had heard and seen, and to give him that fruit, the taste of which would enable him to judge of the bitter lot that awaited him. * * * The astrologers had foretold, that when Alexander's death was near, he would place his throne where the ground was of iron, and the sky of gold. When the hero, fatigued with conquest, directed his march toward Greece, he was one day seized with a bleeding at the nose. A general, who was near, unlacing his coat of mail, spread it for the prince to sit on; and, to defend him from the sun, held a golden shield over his head. When Alexander saw himself in this situation, he exclaimed, 'The prediction of the astrologers is accomplished; I no longer belong to the living! Alas! that the work of my youth should be finished! Alas! that the plant of the spring should be cut down like the ripened tree of autumn!' He wrote to his mother, saying, he should shortly quit this earth, and pass to the regions of the dead. He requested, that the alms given on his death should be bestowed on such as had never seen the miseries of this world, and never lost those who were dear to them. In conformity to his will, his mother sought, but in vain, for such persons: all had tasted the woes and griefs of life; all had lost those whom they loved. She found in this a consolation, as her son had intended, for her great loss. She saw that her own was the common lot of humanity."

*(To be continued.)*

## Miscellaneous.

POSTHUMOUS FAME.—The late Earl of Bridgewater, who died a fortnight since at Paris, amongst a number of harmless eccentricities, adopted a very expensive plan for transmitting his name to posterity. He caused a number of medals, with his bust on one side and his title, &c. on the other, to be encased in thick glass, hermetically closed, and deposited in the foundations of public buildings, and thrown into lakes and rivers, in all parts of the world. One of the last drives he took in Paris, was to see a number of these medals flung into the Seine. It is said he has left a large sum to the British Museum, for the formation of a collection of autographs, amongst which his own will occupy the foremost rank.

*Boiling a Watch.*—"Here, John," said a friend of ours to his servant, a few mornings since, "boil me an egg for breakfast, and," at the same time handing him his watch," be sure let it be boiled three minutes exactly." Away went John into the kitchen, and told Mary to boil—not the egg, gentle reader, but—the watch! an operation which, with corresponding sagacity, she instantly prepared to set about. Mr. H. however, thinking they were a long time in obeying his orders, went out, and finding John upon the stair-case, narrowly eyeing the clock, asked what delayed him! "Oh, sir," said John," it is not quite done yet."—"But what do you want with the clock, when I gave you my watch to boil the egg by?"—"Egg! watch!" stammered out John "why, Lord, sir, Mary's boiling your watch, and I was waiting here to tell her when the three minutes were up!" Our friend instantly went to Mary, and sure enough found his watch yielding up its last tick, and poppling in a saucepan of boiling water, over the kitchen fire. Incredible as this circumstance may appear, we pledge ourselves for the truth of the statement, but we presume "the march of intellect" had not penetrated to these two dolts. *Gloucester Journal.*

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